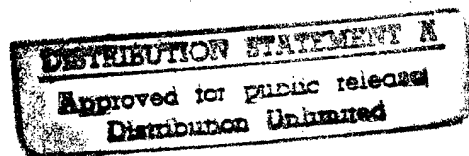


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REFUGEES, THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA EXAMINED

Pretoria ISSUP STRATEGIC REVIEW in English Dec 83 pp 20-30

[Article by N. Marais, Institute for Strategic Studies, University of Pretoria]

[Text]

1. INTRODUCTION

The 20th century is universally regarded as the century of political persecution and intolerance, but these phenomena, together with the refugee question usually associated with them, are certainly not unknown in history. In 1924, Columbus discovered the New World, a region that for the next five centuries was to serve as a haven for thousands of political and religious refugees, and in the same year Spain expelled thousands of Jews and Moors.¹⁾

Seen only in terms of numbers, however, the history of refugees is dominated by the 20th century. During the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917, roughly 1,5 million Russians became refugees: thousands of Greeks and Armenians fled Turkey in the 1920s, and in the 1930s the majority of Jews had to flee Nazi Germany. It is estimated that the two World Wars resulted in about 70 million refugees in Europe alone.²⁾

Nor did the end of the Second World War mean the end of the refugee problem. Immediately after the war, large numbers of people fled East Germany for West Germany, while the division of India in 1947 and the establishment of the state of Israel in 1949 caused similar problems. Communist takeovers in China, North Korea and Vietnam created literally millions of refugees in Asia. The decolonization of Africa had similar results for that continent.

An attempt will be made to define the term refugee and to determine the causes and results of this phenomenon. Organizations concerned with this matter will also be looked at briefly, while the latter part of this article deals specifically with refugees in South Africa.

2. DEFINITION OF THE CONCEPT

One of the first official definitions of the term refugee since the Second World War is found in the 1951 Refugee Convention. According to this Convention, a refugee is defined as a person "who is outside his former home country owing to well founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality or political opinion".³⁾ The problem with this definition is that "well founded fear" is a subjective matter. The question of who is entitled to be known as a refugee is complicated by a United Na-

tions Resolution giving the same status to "refugees" as to "displaced persons" and describing both as "victims of man-made disasters".⁴⁾

Although "displaced persons" are sometimes regarded as refugees who have not left their state,⁵⁾ they are described in other cases as "persons who, even though they do not have a well founded fear of persecution, nevertheless find themselves in what has been termed a 'refugee-like situation'"; that is to say they have been obliged to leave their home country as a result of coercion and are unable to return there as long as the situation which led to their departure continues to prevail.⁶⁾

If refugees and "displaced persons" are put into the same category, then all persons leaving the state in which they are settled, whether because of well-founded or unfounded fears, will be able to insist on the rights enjoyed by refugees. The result is that organizations such as the United Nations do at present distinguish between true refugees and persons regarded as "displaced", and that people in the latter category cannot expect the same rights as refugees.⁷⁾

In conclusion, the definition of refugees accepted by the Organization of African Unity is also given here, as it lays down certain clear guidelines for the definition of the term refugee in terms of causes and results. "The term 'refugee' shall also apply to every person who, owing to external aggression, occupation, foreign domination or events seriously disturbing public order in either a part or the whole of his country of origin or nationality, is compelled to leave his place of habitual residence in order to seek refuge in another place outside his country of origin or nationality".⁸⁾

3. INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS CONCERNED WITH REFUGEES

After World War I and the founding of the League of Nations, the first High Commissioner for Refugees was appointed. He was put in charge of the International Office for Refugees, and the International Labour Organization was also involved in the refugee problem. One of the first steps taken by the new High Commissioner was to provide refugees with so-called Nansen passports, which enabled them to cross national borders in search of a new home.⁹⁾ These institutions were the forerunners of the United Nations' refugee aid organizations.

3.1 The United Nations

The need for an international organization or agency to handle the problem of refugees clearly emerged once again prior to the Second World War, and a conference held in France in 1938 to discuss this problem was attended by 32 states. This conference resulted in the establishment of a Permanent International Committee for Refugees, which was the forerunner of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) which, amongst other things had to see to the welfare of the roughly eight million refugees in Europe.¹⁰⁾

After UNRRA had concluded its activities, the United Nations founded an International Refugee Organization to attend to refugee matters on an on-going basis. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was founded in 1951, with the express purpose of protecting and supporting refugees throughout the world. The statute by which the Office of the UNHCR was established described refugees as persons found outside their state of origin or normal residence and who are unwilling to return to the aforementioned state because of a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of political, religious, racial, national, or social ties or convictions. As already mentioned, the United Nations has

since broadened its definition of refugees so that many more people are now entitled to international aid and protection.¹¹⁾

The objectives of the UNHCR are threefold, namely (i) to provide legal protection for refugees, (ii) to find permanent solutions for the causes and results of refugee situations, and (iii) to provide interim assistance for refugees in emergency situations. In the early years of the organization, the aid programme concentrated on Western Europe, but the emphasis since then has shifted to refugees in Africa, Latin America and South-East Asia.

It is an interesting fact that UNHCR is not responsible for the Palestinian refugees. This group of refugees, found mainly in Jordan, Lebanon and the Gaza Strip are given aid by a special United Nations agency, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA).

3.2 The Organization of African Unity (OAU)

Since its inception, the OAU has experienced considerable financial problems. Amongst other things, this meant that several Bureaux and Commissariats forming part of the OAU could not function in practice. An example is the OAU's Bureau for Refugees which has only in the past few years made any real contribution towards solving Africa's refugee problems. The most important reason why this Bureau has now started to function is that financial contributions have been received from states such as the Federal Republic of Germany and some Arab states.

The OAU and its Bureau for Refugees regard the presence of refugees in Africa as a direct result of colonialism and the struggle against colonialism and imperialism, although ethnic conflicts are also recognized as a cause of some refugee problems.¹²⁾ The OAU is supported in this view by UNHCR and the World Council of Churches, for example.

The importance attached at present to the refugee problem in Africa is evident from the number of conferences organized during the past few years by the OAU and its Bureau for Refugees. In May 1979, for example, a conference was held in Tanzania under the supervision of UNHCR, and an "International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa" (ICARA) was held during 1981. At this conference, held in Geneva, roughly \$560 million (US dollars) was promised to the OAU to aid refugees in Africa. An "Africa Refugee Day" was proclaimed during June 1982 to coincide with the 25th anniversary of UNHCR's involvement in the refugee problem in Africa. Arrangements were also made during 1982 for a conference to be held in 1983, with a view to bringing together all international and national volunteer agencies concerned with the refugee problem in Africa. The Economic Commission for Africa, UNHCR, UNESCO and a number of other organizations and agencies will attempt to draft a coordinated strategy for dealing with the problems brought about by the roughly five million refugees in Africa.

4. THE NATURE AND CAUSES OF REFUGEE SITUATIONS

In the given definitions of the concept refugee, it is evident that refugees are apparently the result of the political and/or religious convictions of individuals or groups; ethnic and/or national ties; external aggression and/or occupation; and economic conditions. On the basis of these findings it is possible to analyse the nature and causes of various refugee situations.

4.1 Political and/or religious convictions

One of the characteristics revealed by virtually all communities whether modern or traditional, is the inability to show a high degree of tolerance towards groups or individuals with entirely different political and/or religious value systems. This often means that large numbers of people decide rather to flee (or to emigrate) than to be exposed to direct or indirect persecution and discrimination.

At the beginning of the century, for example, more than one million people fled the Soviet Union because of uncertainty, amongst other reasons, about the political and religious direction to be followed by the new government. In Africa, thousands of people fled Uganda in an attempt to escape the authoritarian régime of Amin, a régime that also attempted to destroy the religious groups in Uganda. The past decade has also seen a number of refugee situations arising from political motives in Southern Africa. The ending of Portuguese colonial rule in Mozambique and Angola in 1975, for example, led 350 000 people to flee to Portugal. Roughly 90% of these were Whites,¹³⁾ and one of the reasons they left Mozambique and Angola was the fact that the new governments, politically speaking, differed radically from their own values.

This was also one of the primary considerations of the thousands of people who fled East Germany and other Eastern European states after the Second World War, when it became clear that these states were to be changed into communist societies.

There has also been a large exodus of Whites from Zimbabwe to South Africa during the past few years. A large percentage of these people may be regarded as refugees, as they left Zimbabwe out of fear of the government, which was made up mainly of parties which, until recently, were still involved in a bush war with the former Smith and Muzorewa governments.

Religious persecution leading to a refugee situation was seen particularly during the 1970s in South-East Asia. The governments in both North Korea and the former North Vietnam forced thousands of religious adherents to flee, so that communist societies could be formed without the nuisance of a critical church. The same pattern is repeating itself at present in Kampuchea (formerly Cambodia).

4.2 Ethnic and national ties

Probably the best known example of a refugee situation brought about as a result of ethnic persecution was that of the Jews who had to flee Nazi Germany because of the fascist attempt to establish a purely Aryan nation. Anti-semitism, which has far more of an ethnic than a religious foundation, is actually found in all fascist states, and Jewish refugees thus inevitably accompany fascism.

The fact that the borders of several African states were laid down by colonial powers with no consideration for ethnic distribution, has given rise to several refugee situations in Africa as a result of persecution based on ethnic and national ties. The civil war in Nigeria and the resulting exodus of Biafrans to neighbouring states is just one example of a relatively common phenomenon in Africa. There was also ethnic persecution in Ruanda and Burundi, with the result that Zaire is still saddled with roughly 33 000 refugees from these states.¹⁴⁾

Although the Palestinian refugee situation also has political and military causes, the ethnic and national connections of these people may be given as a reason why they do not wish to be under Israeli rule. The extent of this particular problem becomes clear if it is remembered that there are about 1,5 million Palestinian refugees at present.¹⁵⁾

4.3 Economic considerations

Although economic modernization has brought about a situation in which people no longer have much economic mobility, in other words they cannot readily change occupation and domicile, situations are nevertheless still found in which refugee problems arise as a result of economic conditions. The interdependence between the various circumstances causing refugee situations may be clearly illustrated. Although economic suffering is often a direct result of depressions or even recessions, it may also be the result of a war situation. A war often affects large sections of the population only in a material or economic context, and the result is that people flee an area because of the economic conditions prevailing there.

However, there are examples of refugees with purely economic considerations. The roughly 100 000 Turks present in West Germany, as well as the Mexicans, Puerto Ricans and even Cubans present in the USA (although the latter group also has political considerations) are examples of people fleeing from poor, underdeveloped states to more prosperous states, with the hope of a higher standard of living as their primary consideration.

A peculiar variation was the decision by Nigeria to force illegal labourers to return to their home states, chiefly Ghana. The result was that some of Nigeria's neighbouring states claimed that they had to receive "refugees", although most of these people had in any case gone to Nigeria in the first place to escape the economic decline in their own states. Strictly speaking, these people were refugees rather during their stay in Nigeria. The only group that could possibly claim refugee status, in Ghana for example, were those who had stayed in Nigeria long enough to claim a degree of permanence there.

Another possibility that should not be overlooked is that people may pretend to be refugees because of the financial support which they can then obtain from international organizations and individual states. There is a possibility that a small percentage of all refugees are in reality people who are unwilling to work or who, because of ordinary criminal activities, can no longer risk remaining in a particular state. By pretending to be political or economic refugees, for example, they have the possibility not only of receiving financial aid but also of obtaining citizenship of another state.

4.4 Violent conflict

Probably the most significant cause of refugee situations is armed conflict and wars. In the first place, civilians often flee merely to safeguard their own lives during the war itself, but refugee situations also arise immediately after wars. The reason is that the victor in both international and civil wars sometimes takes punitive measures against specific groups who during the war showed loyalty to the defeated.

Any war causes refugees, however, as it leads of necessity to the destruction of homes and work opportunities, and also because modern warfare no longer shows much respect for civilians. The armed conflicts in South-East Asia gave rise to literally millions of refugees. One of the best known situations is that of the so-called "boat people" in Vietnam, who tried to escape the conflict in Vietnam in all kinds of floating objects. Roughly 300 000 people have already fled Kampuchea for Thailand, Malaysia and even Vietnam in an attempt to escape the violence in that state. It is further estimated at present that as much as 10% of Afghanistan's population fled to nearby states, especially Pakistan, after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.¹⁶⁾

Considerable refugee problems have also been caused by wars. In Africa, for example the war between Somalia and Ethiopia and the civil war in Chad which later led to Libyan involvement. The insurgency wars in Southern Africa have also resulted in considerable numbers of refugees, especially in Zimbabwe, Angola and South West Africa (SWA)/Namibia.

It appears therefore, that refugee situations may have various causes or a combination of causes. A fact that should not be overlooked, however, is that refugees create a problem primarily for the state receiving them (often reluctantly) and not so much for the state from which they flee. The host state is often not in a position financially to support large numbers of refugees, and this may easily give rise to internal instability within the host state itself. This type of situation is found in Southern Africa, amongst other places, and it is this region that will now be analysed in more depth.

5. REFUGEES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA WITH SPECIFIC REFERENCE TO SOUTH AFRICA

Although this section concentrates mainly on refugees from South Africa, it should be borne in mind that South Africa and South West Africa also receive large numbers of refugees. As already mentioned, several thousand Whites have come to South Africa from Zimbabwe, although only some of them may be regarded as *bona fide* refugees as opposed to immigrants. During the past few years refugees from Mozambique have continued to come to South Africa. Two cases in particular, that of a pilot in the Mozambican airforce and the chief of Mozambique's intelligence service, enjoyed considerable publicity.

The conflict in the south of Angola between the ruling MPLA party and UNITA, as well as the follow-up and preventive operations conducted by the South African Defence Force in the area against SWAPO, has caused inhabitants of the south of Angola to flee to South West Africa. This may be attributed partly to the physical conflict and partly to the absence of economic activity caused by the conflict. However, it is refugees who leave South Africa and settle in neighbouring states that have the greatest influence on the stability of the subcontinent.

5.1 The reasons why refugees leave South Africa

The most significant reason why refugees leave South Africa is probably the internal racial policy. Although much progress has been made during the past few years in attempts to provide greater political and economic opportunities for Black people, the situation still exists in which the political rights of Blacks are more limited and their socio-economic position is generally weaker than that of Whites.

The result is that members of the Black population are very receptive to utopian promises for the future. A revolutionary movement such as the South Africa African National Congress is fully aware of this, and exploits the situation. Several young Blacks are lured to neighbouring states by promises of overseas study and/or better working conditions. As soon as they reach the neighbouring state, they are recruited by the ANC for military training.¹⁷⁾ Some Blacks, however, leave South Africa with the preconceived intention of undergoing military training. The number of refugees varies, but it is clear that considerably more Blacks left the country during and after the 1976 Soweto riots than before. According to the South African Police, about 5 000—6 000 Blacks left South Africa between 1976 and 1977 and about 20 men now leave South Africa monthly with a view to undergoing military training.¹⁸⁾

Another category of refugees is those who attempt to evade their national military service. This group consists exclusively of White men, since it is only they who undergo compulsory military training. There are no reliable statistics of the exact number of these refugees, but it is interesting to note that there are a number of organizations in existence that support these people, for example, the Committee on South African War Resistance and the South African Military Refugee Aid Fund. Men who flee to avoid doing their military service, usually apply for political asylum.

5.2 States that receive South African refugees

Whereas the majority of Whites flee to the United States of America, Britain, Holland and Australia, most Black refugees flock to South Africa's immediate neighbouring states such as Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana and, to a lesser extent Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

5.3 Lesotho

This state is host at present to about 11 500 refugees from South Africa, and an average of 30 to 35 people arrive every month.¹⁹⁾ Lesotho's attitude in the past was that all "genuine" refugees were welcome in Lesotho, and that the government "... would never tarnish its well known record by handing back South African refugees".²⁰⁾

During 1983, the government of Lesotho maintained that South Africa was using economic pressure in an attempt to force Lesotho to expel all refugees, regardless of their ties with the ANC.²¹⁾ Notwithstanding Lesotho's official policy of accepting all true refugees from South Africa, there are indications that this state will limit the freedom of political refugees from South Africa.²²⁾ These indications were manifested in Lesotho's actions in September 1983.

On 29 August 1983, the chief of the East and Southern African division of the office of the United Nations' High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr Dessoiegh Chefeka, held talks in Lesotho with government officials and various Western diplomats. The talks took place as result of South Africa's appeal to Lesotho that all ANC political refugees be removed from Lesotho. Talks also took place between the Foreign Affairs Ministers of South Africa and Lesotho, after which Lesotho decided to remove 24 ANC political refugees to other states, with the help of the High Commissioner for Refugees of the United Nations.²³⁾

5.2.2 Swaziland

Although Swaziland is less eager than Lesotho to receive South African refugees, there are an estimated 4 000 refugees from South Africa in this state at present.²⁴⁾ During the past few months, Swaziland has begun to take steps to ensure that refugees do not misuse their rights by acting as insurgents against South Africa, and has passed an act prohibiting refugees from possessing any weapons.

5.2.3 Botswana

This state, which served for years as a haven for refugees from Zimbabwe, accommodates at least 1 500 refugees from South Africa at present. The government of Botswana recently decided that all refugees were to move from Gaborone to Dukwe in north-western Botswana. Botswana recently extradited four refugees to South Africa because they refused to remain in refugee camps after being ordered not to return to Gaborone or Francistown.²⁵⁾ However, the Botswana government gave the assurance afterwards that it would continue to provide political asylum to South African refugees.²⁶⁾

5.2.4 Other states in Southern Africa

Both Zimbabwe and Mozambique receive South African refugees and both have stated in the past that they will not yield to South African pressure to hand refugees over.²⁷⁾ The "Soloman Mahlangu Freedom School" is under construction in Tanzania. This school, catering specifically for refugees with ANC connections, will be able to accommodate about 900 students.²⁸⁾

6. THE RESULTS OF ACCOMMODATING REFUGEES

The states that take in South African refugees can generally not afford it financially. Although these states receive financial aid from UNHCR, amongst other organizations, (Lesotho received about R2 million during 1980 and Zimbabwe 80 000 US Dollars during 1982), it nevertheless puts considerable pressure on the economies of states which are not able to create sufficient job opportunities for their own people.

The refugees are often also "... difficult in demanding preferential treatment and thereby arousing often justifiable resentment from the local inhabitants".²⁹⁾ In a state such as Lesotho, where the emphasis falls on the full integration of refugees with the population, rather than on keeping them in isolation, considerable problems arise in respect of housing, educational, and job opportunities.

In Botswana, where there is an attempt to keep refugees in separate camps, it is found that these people have a tendency towards criminal activities,³⁰⁾ and they also have to be provided with food and housing. The question of how to accommodate refugees is further complicated by the fact that many of them are involved in activities to undermine South Africa's security. Although some states, such as Swaziland, prohibit refugees from becoming involved in any political activities, all these host states run the risk that South Africa will conduct military operations against political activists sheltering amongst refugees. The recent operation against ANC quarters in Lesotho proved that ANC members have settled amongst other refugees, possibly with the express purpose of deterring South African military activity.

While there is great pressure on these states, on the one hand, to shelter refugees for humanitarian amongst other reasons, there are on the other hand problems in that the refugees are sometimes political activists; that the ANC is constantly trying to enlist recruits from their ranks; that they are susceptible to political indoctrination; and that their presence may easily lead to tense relations with the Republic of South Africa. South Africa has already warned Lesotho that unless that state prevents organizations such as the ANC from penetrating South African territory, South Africa will have to take measures that will adversely affect migrant labourers from Lesotho. South Africa has also begun to exercise strict customs control at border posts with Lesotho, as it is suspected that so-called "refugees" in Lesotho are using this border to smuggle weapons into South Africa for use in ANC acts of terror. This is affecting Lesotho's economy, as imports and exports are considerably delayed.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Because of the divergent nature of the causes of refugee problems, there is no simple solution. Although institutions such as the UNHCR do excellent humanitarian work, this organization, as well as the OAU's Bureau for Refugees, deals with the results rather than the causes of refugee situations. International action could doubtless help to reduce refugee problems, but it is doubtful whether this matter will ever be fully solved, as the causes very often lie in internal political and socio-economic conditions.

Notwithstanding the difficulties, it remains a matter of the utmost importance to try to find a solution to the refugee problem. The reason for this is twofold. In the first place, refugees place great financial pressure on the host state and may also lead to numerous other socio-economic problems. In the second place, refugees may lead to political tension between states. This is clearly illustrated by events in Southern Africa. Refugees in some of South Africa's neighbouring states misuse their position to plan subversive activities against South Africa, and this disturbs the relations between these states and South Africa. There is little reason to believe that an organization such as the ANC will not continue to misuse refugee situations to protect itself. Allegations that South Africa is attacking refugee camps will in all probability be made again in the future, with the aim of reducing the possibility of South African attacks on terrorist bases in its neighbouring states. These preventive and follow-up attacks, will, however, continue as long as the ANC makes use of these tactics and as long as the governments of South Africa's neighbouring states are unable or unwilling to prevent ANC action of this kind.

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INCREASED POPULATION, STARVATION PREDICTED

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[Article by Abdul Rahman Mohammed Babu]

[Text]

A super crisis of unprecedented proportions is imminently facing Africa: the crisis of hunger and starvation. Nearly 150m people will be affected in one way or another. In September this year the World Bank issued a report on Africa's economic crisis which was bad enough; but the October report of the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) is worse.

Significantly though, both these reports blame the impending crisis or disaster on the African countries themselves as if these world bodies do not share the blame. The truth of the matter that both the World Bank and the FAO are largely responsible for what we are now going through.

It was the World Bank's post-colonial Three Year Development Plans which have set most of the African countries on the perilous course which has led them to where they are today. It was the World Bank's economists who laid stress on the production of the so-called "cash crops" at the expense of food crops; who made it easier to secure credits for the production of tea rather than rice; who have stimulated, through their one-sided notions of "rural developments," a disproportionate and unbalanced growth between the urban and rural sectors which is one of the most serious problems in the current development efforts in Africa.

The FAO too, does not come out of this blameless. It never had any consistent policy on agriculture; it only had expert opinion on agronomy, on "agricultural economics," on management, on irrigation, and so on — all of which was disjointed, eclectic, very often contradictory and its long-term effects disastrous.

The only legitimate blame that can be laid on African countries is that the latter have religiously followed the dictates of the "experts" from these world bodies. All the loans that were granted were conditional

upon strictly following what the experts had to direct; some of them even supervised locally the implementation of their policies.

The irony of the whole situation is that before these international "experts" meddled in our economic affairs, Africa was doing moderately well in food production. We were self-sufficient in food in the 1960s and growing steadily at about 7% annually in agriculture as a whole; then came the 1970s (after expert meddling) and we began to receive food aid to the tune of 5% of total world food aid. Hey presto, Africa has now replaced Asia as the world principal food aid recipient. We now receive 50% of all cereal food aid — an alarming proportion, especially when you take into account the short period of deterioration from the era of self-sufficiency. The food situation is so bad that, in the words of the World Food Council, it "threatens the very survival of some African nations. It undermines their economic, social and political systems and causes great human suffering."

The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) is equally alarmed by the state of affairs (although it, too, cannot be absolved from blame for towing the World Bank line blindly) and they go as far as to say that within 25 years, unless food production in Africa is increased dramatically, the region faces unimaginable poverty in which economic conditions "would be characterised by a degradation of the very essence of human dignity."

During the 1980s, Africa's population will increase by about 150m and in the next 25 years from now, barring a nuclear war, there will be at least 400m extra mouths to feed. That is why, to catch up with such an increase, our food production must be "dramatic." This is at least a change from the earlier advice when we were urged by the World Bank and the UN and its other

agencies to arrest our population growth — a very negative approach indeed.

In Africa the birth control solution does not yet make any sense because everybody knows that our problem is not over-population, but *under*-population. We have enormous resources to sustain a further growth by more than fourfold if we want to. The myth of population "explosion" has been exploded by the fact that, whereas Africa with the lowest population density in the world is threatened by starvation, Europe with the highest density in the world has more than enough to feed itself.

In other words, our problem is that of *under*-production of food not over-population. To achieve a "dramatic increase" in food production a number of recommendations have been put forward by the same "experts" whose earlier recommendations have led to the present crisis. The recommendations are loaded with ideology, mostly reflecting the ideology of the present occupants of the White House in Washington. They smack of the "supply-side" economics, with price incentives and free-market as the main factor. The so-called "success" stories of free-market agriculture outside South Africa and Zimbabwe are said to be Malawi, Kenya and the Ivory Coast, and the dismal failures of "planned" agriculture are projected as Tanzania, Zambia, Ethiopia and so on.

Strictly speaking, both camps, the free market and "planned" economies in Africa, suffer from more or less the same problem: how to vitalise the economy as a whole. In the early days of independence and with the enthusiasm that it brought, our economies were on the way to a steady if modest "boom." But they were soon stalemated as a result of the exposure of the peasants to the vagaries of the so-called world market — they were, of course, robbed left, right and centre, both by our "trading partners" and by their local representatives and apologists, the bureaucrats. The peasants lost the enthusiasm for production and gradually retreated to subsistence farming, leaving the towns to depend more and more on imported food either through begging, buying or borrowing and at considerable loss in prestige and hard currency.

Our economies in the meantime were getting more and more messed up, first by perpetuating and consolidating the colonial structures; secondly, by diverting massive resources to unproductive capital projects and other non-urgent expenditures; and, thirdly, by relying more and more on borrowed money from overseas to pay for practically all our economic activity at home. The idea of "self-reliance" was regarded as impractical and idealistic, or one paid only lip-service to it to appease the "donors."

The result was a more severe and vicious extraction of wealth from our countries

through profits, fees, business embezzlements of one kind or another, interest payments, etc to our "trading partners" and moneylenders, leaving behind a messy, lopsided economy in which the only active and developing aspect is the growth of bureaucracy and not a penny for internal accumulation of capital.

A disastrous policy of "rural development" was then resorted to, echoing the earlier cold-war dreams of Rostow and Arthur Lewis and fuelled by the World Bank's funding. The policy was a failure. For you will be only heading for trouble if you try to isolate the rural area from the overall national development. Rural and urban development are not mutually exclusive, rather they are, by the very nature of their condition, knitted together to reinforce each other.

The same advocates of the "rural development" thesis now tell us that, by giving price incentives to the peasants, more and better food will be produced; that, as a result, rural areas will be activated thereby stemming the tide of urban migration. Once again, this is a faulty and one-sided way of tackling the problem, but already many of our countries have accepted it quite blindly.

Who will pay for this incentive? If you make urban workers pay more for their food, in addition to other costs of urban life, then industrial products will eventually be expensive as the workers will inevitably struggle for higher wages. The rise in the cost of raw materials from the rural area will also increase costs and will be reflected in the products. What the peasants may gain from increased prices of their commodities they will lose in the increased price of industrial goods essential for improving their economic and social well-being.

But in this silly merry-go-round the country as a whole will suffer by ultimately creating disincentive on both sides of the productive activity, that is industry and agriculture. Developing countries simply cannot afford the wastes that are entailed in unbridled market economies and their brutal competition.

Correcting the imbalance in the process of economic development is not done either by adding or reducing weight on one or the other side of the scale. This is simplistic and has no relation to how the real world behaves; that is why the thesis of rural development has failed wherever it was tried. Experience has proved that this approach undermines both sides of the productive sector, ultimately putting the economy on a downward spiral both in industry and agriculture.

Economic development is not about "welfare" either; the latter is the outcome of development; you cannot have welfare out of nothing or on borrowed money. Development, whether socialist or capitalist, is first and foremost about *production*; about establishing essential

structures which will help accelerate rather than hamper the creation of new value (or call it national wealth) from which a portion will provide for and maintain a social welfare programme: literacy, health etc.

Economic development, furthermore, is about correcting the imbalances through the internal dynamic of the economy itself, which is the *basis* of change and development. The imbalance, for instance, between urban and rural areas is corrected by increasing productivity in the urban sector (industry) so that the rural sector (agriculture) will enjoy cheaper inputs (as well as consumer needs) and enhance rural productivity. These two sides of the productive activity are then put in motion to reinforce each other in an upward spiral.

This is not to argue against incentives. However, there are two kinds of incentives: one is to put a lot of virtually worthless paper-money in the hands of the peasants — which buys less and less of their daily needs — and effectively reduce their standard of living. This is a populist public relations exercise and we should have nothing to do with this kind of fraud.

The other incentive is steadily to reduce the peasants' cost of living through increased industrial productivity so that even if their income does not rise annually their *standard of living* will continue to rise. This is incentive in *real* terms, one which will arouse peasants' enthusiasm for production and, in turn, lower urban cost of living to the benefit of both sides of the productive sector. This is the immediate objective which all serious developing countries seek to achieve.

To tackle our impending food crisis and the crisis of agriculture in general we must, of course, have a short-term and a long-term strategy without confusing the two as our foreign experts tend to do. The FAO experts and their local agents will advise production of drought-resistant crops such as millet, cassava, yam and other rooty stuff. We must not accept this as a long-term solution — subsisting on cassava and such roots is an unfortunate and a purely emergency proposition, but we must never condemn people to dependence on them on a permanent basis. This type of food is useful for feeding cattle so that we get milk (in greater quantities) essential for a balanced diet and a better and longer life.

As a short-term strategy we should step up food production, especially in fertile areas; and improve our transport and distributive systems. Bureaucracy must be minimised in these areas and they should concentrate only on making the roads passable. Private initiative should be encouraged, although it may be ideologically repugnant as a long-term strategy.

In food production we must not take a rigid, either/or stand: either large-scale or small-scale, either modern or traditional, either co-operative or private, etc. We should, on the contrary, utilise *all* existing

forms and resources most effectively in order to achieve our immediate objective: to eliminate hunger by producing locally *more food* in whatever form and under any circumstances.

Let the bureaucracies in the co-ops and marketing boards be short-circuited if they are felt to be hampering production and distribution, they must not be allowed under any circumstances to intercept more and more peasants' income; on the contrary, their function should be eliminated step-by-step and people's own initiative promoted so that any gains go directly to the people who produce and not be eaten up by the bureaucrats sitting in the middle.

However, every country has its own way of dealing on a short-term basis, with an emergency food shortage, some better, some worse. It would be impossible and altogether impertinent to attempt to deal with these emergencies in this general manner. Our task is to discuss principles of the long-term strategies which are universally applicable under all circumstances of under-development.

A long-term strategy to ensure permanent and increasing food production and in improving agriculture in general can be tackled comprehensively only in the context of seeking the way out of the universal problem of underdevelopment. The key element in this jig-saw puzzle is: how to develop the productive forces in a peasant economy with hardly any industry and extremely backward agriculture?

Experience elsewhere has shown that to tackle this question practically we must first have a definite methodology which corresponds with the way the real world behaves. First, to recognise that in the real world *balance* and *imbalance* are the two sides of the same problem in which imbalance is absolute and balance is relative. In our type of economies, with their inherent uneven development, imbalance is more pronounced and, therefore, it is crucial and challenging to tackle it effectively and ensure success.

Secondly, in our state of extreme scarce resources, their allocation between alternative and competing ends must be determined systematically and cautiously in order to establish a proper ratio between accumulation and consumption and to achieve balance between production and needs.

If balance is only temporary and relative and imbalance is permanent and absolute, then imbalances between modern and backward in agriculture, in industry between urban and rural, imbalances between regions, etc. (most of which were inherited from the colonial economy) — these can be corrected only through a process of continual change from balance to imbalance and *vice versa* i.e. the breaking down of old production relations and the establishing of new ones as the new

productive forces take the economy to higher levels of development.

This continual movement forward and higher is achieved, not through onesided "rural development" but through proportional development in which *all* the sectors are put into action simultaneously. This is the strategy of stimulating the internal dynamic of the national economy. The essential sectors which must be brought into play are:

- Agriculture and industry
- The sub-sectors within agriculture
- The sub-sectors within industry
- Production and transport
- Material production and social welfare
- Consumption and accumulation
- Population growth and output and
- Various regions.

These are mutually dependent sectors and must reinforce each other in a regulated and proportional way.

The key link in each of the sectors and subsectors must be identified and given its proper leading role. For instance, in agriculture the key link is food; once there is sufficient food for all, then both peasants and workers can engage in other activities, that is, economic (creating new value), cultural (literacy, high education, technical training, etc) and social (better housing, better health, better treatment facilities, etc).

In industry, the key link is the production of steel without which no serious indus-

trialisation can take place; and without industry no serious agriculture is possible either, nor transport development which is the fourth material production sector (after food, clothing and shelter). An efficient transport system is essential for the supply of raw materials, processed materials and fuel in good time to ensure both continuous production and to carry the products from points of production to points of consumption, again in good time.

While agriculture remains the foundation of national economy, nevertheless, industry continues to play a leading role. The World Bank and FAO critics of African economies allege that one of the reasons for our current crisis is our emphasis on building steel industries — where this is so (outside South Africa, Zimbabwe, Egypt, Algeria and Nigeria) we are not told.

If we can learn anything from history it is that, in order for development to take place, it must necessarily take the following order: agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, each one of them supporting and being supported by the other.

This is the route to real self-reliance. It is the route that will transform us from being nations of beggars — in the words of the ECA, "characterised by a degradation of the very essence of human dignity" — to nations of abundance; it is the route that will assert rather than endanger our sovereignty. It is the route to restore our national dignity and esteem ●

ANGOLA

DEPARTING SOVIET AMBASSADOR GRANTS INTERVIEW

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Dec 83 p 12

[Text of interview with Vadim Luginov, departing Soviet ambassador to Angola, by Andre Passy, date and place not specified]

[Text] The Soviet ambassador accredited in the People's Republic of Angola [RPA] has ended his diplomatic mission. Before departing, he granted an interview to the Angolan news agency ANGOP, in which he declared: "I am leaving this country after 5 and 1/2 years, very pleased with the revolutionary achievements of the Angolan people."

Vadim Luginov acknowledged that "these years have not been easy for the people of Angola. Unfortunately, after they had won their independence, they had to face the imperialist and racist forces that wanted to force them to abandon their path to socialism." The diplomat concluded: "But the imperialists have not managed to break the will of the Angolan people, guided by the MPLA-Labor Party, led by the late beloved President Agostinho Neto and his worthy successor, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. As they say in Angola, the struggle continues and victory is certain. We Soviets are and will continue to be the unconditional friends of the Angolan people."

The ambassador also agreed to respond to questions pertaining to the problem of the nuclear weapons which the U.S. Government has irresponsibly placed in Western Europe, causing an abrupt change in the international situation, which was already tense "per se."

The ambassador explained that the Americans and their allies must not feel that they are in a position of superiority, because this could lead them to make the first strike.

He condemned the suicidal policy conducted by the Western countries which allowed nuclear weapons to be deployed on their territory, noting that the buttons controlling these missiles are not even in these countries, but in the United States, which, with the USSR, are the only states in the world which have anti-missile defense systems.

✓ Luginov added that the Americans are going to install their missiles in the Indian Ocean; they also have their ships in the Atlantic Ocean, not far off the coast of Angola. "It would not surprise me if missiles with nuclear warheads appeared in South Africa and Namibia," the diplomat concluded.

[Question] Comrade Ambassador, humanity is now facing a very real danger of nuclear war, the third world war. In this light, how do you assess the emergence of new factors which are beginning to form a picture of an inevitable nuclear war; particularly the American decision to place Pershing and Cruise missiles in Western Europe, the suspension of the Geneva discussions and the USSR response?

[Answer] Europe has been at peace for almost 40 years, longer than any other period in modern history, which has been possible thanks to the coherent peace-loving policy of the countries of the socialist community, to the efforts of the peace-loving forces and to the realistic position of those Western countries which have been guided by good sense. The approximate balance of military power, including nuclear power, established between the member countries of the North Atlantic Alliance and the signatories of the Warsaw Pact, really contributed to security and stability, both in Europe and in the world.

Now the United States and the NATO countries in general have taken a step to tip the balance in their favor. The nuclear missiles which are being installed near the borders of the Soviet Union and its allies are not in any way intended to defend Western Europe, because no one is threatening it. The installation of the U.S. missiles on European soil will not strengthen the security of Europe; on the contrary, it will add to the very real danger that the United States will plunge the peoples of Europe into a catastrophe.

The NATO leaders falsely declare that the Soviet SS-20 missiles are the "reason for the critical situation" in Europe. These statements are not true. The Soviet SS-20 missiles did not upset the approximate balance of forces in Europe and did not create the critical situation. For every two SS-20 missiles it installed, the Soviet Union was at the same time removing three SS-4 and SS-5 missiles. Before placing the SS-20's, we had about 600 missiles deployed in the west; now we have only 473. It is noted that the power of the SS-4 and SS-5 charges is superior to that of the SS-20. Hence, in this period, the total power of the entire nuclear charge has been reduced by almost half.

So it is not the SS-20's, but the new U.S. medium-range missiles which have abruptly altered the strategic situation and increased the danger, creating a critical situation on the European continent.

Washington persists in attempting to install its missiles in Europe because the United States, at whatever cost, wants to give its nuclear strategic forces the capability of inflicting the so-called "preemptive" strike; that is, a strike which would deny the Soviet Union any possibility of a nuclear response against the aggressor.

Under the present circumstances, when the parties have such huge reserves of nuclear weapons and such diverse systems for their deployment--land, sea and air--and with the respective guidance systems, this is impossible. In every

case, reprisal would inevitably follow. Thus, only the reckless or the suicidal would venture such a nuclear strike.

In the face of such a threat, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries cannot remain with their hands folded. In their meeting in Moscow, on 28 June 1983, the highest leaders of the parties and governments of seven socialist countries declared that under no circumstances would they permit the NATO alliance to gain military superiority over the member nations of the Warsaw Pact organization.

After minutely examining all sides of the situation created, the Soviet leaders made the following decisions, which were announced in the statement by Comrade Yuriy Andropov, published this 24 November.

"First: Considering that the United States, by its actions, has thwarted the possibility of arriving at a mutually acceptable agreement in the discussion of a nuclear arms limitation in Europe, and that, under the circumstances, to continue the discussion would only serve to cover for the actions of the United States and some other NATO countries, which undermine European and international security, the Soviet Union finds it impossible to continue to take part in those discussions.

"Second: The unilateral commitments assumed by the Soviet Union aimed at creating more favorable conditions for successful discussions are revoked, thus lifting the moratorium on the deployment of Soviet medium-range nuclear weapons in the European part of the USSR.

"Third: In coordination with the governments of the GDR and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the preparations recently initiated, as announced, to install longer-range tactical-operational missiles in these countries will be accelerated.

"Fourth: Considering that, by installing its missiles in Europe, the United States has increased the nuclear danger to the Soviet Union, in view of this circumstance, the corresponding Soviet means will be deployed, in oceanic and maritime regions. These means will be of a nature to meet the danger which the U.S. missiles to be deployed in Europe have created for us and our allies."

In addition to the measures mentioned, others will, without a shadow of a doubt, be adopted to insure the security of the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, so the military balance will not be upset. The United States will not achieve superiority.

The situation created by the breakdown of the Geneva discussions is the responsibility of the United States and of the countries which gave the "green light" to the installation of the U.S. missiles on European territory, primarily the FRG, Great Britain and Italy, and also governments of the NATO member nations which, although missiles were not installed in their territory, have supported the U.S. positions, thus contributing to the breakdown of the Geneva discussions.

It must be emphasized that the installation of the U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe make them strategic weapons against the USSR; thus the initiation of this deployment must also have consequences for the discussions on strategic armaments; the North Americans have the same intransigent attitude with respect to the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons.

Hence, following the fifth round of discussions on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons, no date has been set to resume discussions, because the general strategic situation has been altered as a result of the deployment of the North American missiles in Europe, and the Soviet Union needs to re-examine all the issues related to the principal topic of these negotiations.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union's pledge to refrain from initiating the first nuclear strike, a commitment assumed outside of the framework of the Geneva discussions, remains in effect. Naturally, the Soviet Union would not like to think that the situation which has been created is irreversible. If the NATO countries were disposed to return to the situation existing before the installation of the U.S. missiles in Europe, then the Soviet Union would be prepared to do the same.

The Soviet Union continues to advocate the most radical solution to the problem of nuclear weapons. It supports the initiative to free Europe of all nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical. The Soviet Union firmly declares that it will remain faithful to the principle of containment of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, the reduction and ultimately the elimination of the threat of nuclear warfare. It will do everything possible to prevent the liquidation of mankind in a nuclear catastrophe. The Soviet Union will continue to make every effort to achieve these noble goals.

[Question] Comrade Ambassador, what do you think of the philosophy advanced in the United States that the installation of the new nuclear missiles in Western Europe is of political, geographic and military concern only to NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries?

[Answer] Such declarations are untrue.

The large-scale military preparations of the United States represent the greatest danger, not only for the socialist countries but also for the other peace-loving states and peoples. With no foundation whatever, the U.S. Government declares, as if there were no limits or standards in international relations, that various regions of the world are "North American security zones," involving itself in the internal affairs of sovereign states everywhere.

The methods employed in this interference vary, but they are invariably insolent and aggressive; whether it is the open armed aggression and overthrow of the legitimate government of Grenada by the U.S. army or the unmerciful undeclared war against the Lebanese people, under cover of the banner of the so-called multinational forces, or the criminal attacks against Angola and Nicaragua, organized by the United States and carried out by its so-called "strategic allies," such as South Africa, gangs of mercenaries, its satellites and lackeys. The United States creates foci of aggression and conflict. In addition, the United States is attempting to enlarge NATO's sphere of action.

The U.S. Pershing and Cruise missiles to be deployed in Europe are not aimed solely at the socialist countries. They are capable of reaching the Mediterranean and Middle Eastern regions. Creating tension in Europe, the United States is also creating a threat to the Middle East and the Mediterranean. The Soviet

measures in response reflect our zealous concern not only for our own security but for the security of our allies and friends.

The new military programs underway by the United States are inextricably linked to a range of concepts and strategic doctrines: "disarming first nuclear strike," "limited nuclear war," "lengthy nuclear conflict," etc. All these aggressive doctrines, which threaten the general peace, start from the principle that it is supposedly possible, by launching the first strike, to emerge the victor in a nuclear war.

The Soviet Union takes as its first premise that any idea of launching a nuclear war and coming out the victor is insane. If there were a nuclear war, there could be no winners. It would inevitably lead to the death of entire nations and incalculable destruction. It would have catastrophic consequences for civilization and for life on earth itself.

The USSR and the other member nations of the Warsaw Pact advocate an international agreement not to install nuclear weapons in countries which do not have them today; in countries where they are already installed, they should not be increased. The danger of turning local conflicts into an armed world confrontation is largely owing to the attempts to involve, directly or indirectly, the states of Africa, Latin America and Oceania in political-military alliances and to extend the NATO sphere of action to them. The members of the Warsaw Pact affirm that they do not intend to broaden the sphere of action of their alliance and urge the NATO members to reject the extension of their bloc's zone of action to any regions of the world.

[Question] As ambassador in Angola, how do you assess the situation in southern Africa and, in light of this, the world tension which is developing with regard to it?

[Answer] The situation in southern Africa is still difficult; the tension here constitutes a threat to international peace.

The situation in Angola and surrounding it was examined during the visit by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, to the USSR in May of this year and in his conversations with Comrade Yuriy Andropov, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. As you know, it was established that the source of tension in this region is South Africa, whose policy of apartheid, racism and colonialism has culminated in its interference in the internal affairs of its neighbor sovereign states and in the practice of destabilization, either by its own armed forces or through support to puppet groups and divisionsists. The support given to the Pretoria regime by the United States and other NATO member countries, as well as Israel, has contributed decisively to the achievement of Pretoria's objectives.

The Soviet Union declares its solidarity with the Front Line countries and, particularly, with the People's Republic of Angola in its selfless efforts to free all of southern Africa.

The Soviet Union demands the immediate withdrawal of the South African troops who are occupying the southern part of Cunene Province, the cessation of all the destabilizing action in Angola by international imperialism and by South Africa, either directly or by utilizing the Angolan counter-revolution. The USSR categorically rejects the attempt by the United States and South Africa to link the question of Namibian independence to the presence of the Cuban military contingent in Angola. The Soviet Union has vehemently and repeatedly declared its full support for the Angolan-Cuban declaration of 4 February 1982, regarding the presence of Cuban internationalist forces in the RPA.

The Soviet Union reiterates its unconditional support for the national liberation struggle of the Namibian people, led by SWAPO, and declares that all the UN decisions regarding Namibian independence, specifically Security Council Resolution 435/78, must be applied immediately.

The Soviet people, like all honest men in the world, are in solidarity with the struggle of the South African people, led by the ANC, for their national liberation, for the elimination of apartheid, an inhuman system of exploitation and racist oppression.

It was not by chance that, a few days ago, the United Nations warned the international community that the threatened manufacture of nuclear weapons by South Africa represents a serious threat to peace.

The imperialist circles, headed by the United States, are in collusion with South Africa; they would not only like to develop South Africa's nuclear potential but to install Cruise missiles in the country of "apartheid," which would be a deadly threat to the peoples of the continent.

In a series of resolutions recently approved, the United Nations strongly condemned the South African racists' aspirations to create their own nuclear weapons and to use them to blackmail the African countries. The organization also condemned the collusion of the United States and other Western countries, as well as Israel, with the "apartheid" regime.

[Question] Would you please assess relations between the RPA and the USSR in all the different areas and the prospects and goals for their development?

[Answer] As you know, relations between the Soviet and Angolan peoples, between the CPSU and the MPLA-Labor Party, were established long ago, during the period of the Angolan people's struggle for their liberation from the centuries-old Portuguese colonial yoke.

The Soviet Union was among the first to recognize the independence of the People's Republic of Angola, proclaimed on 11 November 1975, and diplomatic relations were quickly established. The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the RPA, signed on 8 October 1976, became the basis for multilateral cooperation between our countries.

Soviet-Angolan relations are developing in a dynamic manner in all areas. The regular exchanges between the highest representatives of the CPSU and the MPLA-Labor Party and of the governments of the two countries contribute greatly to this development.

During the discussions in Moscow in May 1983, Comrade Yuriy Andropov, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, voiced their satisfaction at the continued strengthening of the cooperation between the USSR and Angola in various areas and advocated the further development of ties and contacts in political, economic, cultural and other areas.

In particular, it was declared that "the leaders of the RPA and the USSR attribute great importance to the implementation of the Economic and Technical Cooperation Program, as well as the Trade Program, established for 1981-1985, with prospects for their extension to 1990, and they have voiced their readiness to work for their success." The accords and agreements reached during the visit by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to the USSR are being implemented very successfully.

Some examples: on the eve of the 66th anniversary of the great October Socialist Revolution, trains began to move again over the railroad bridge in Namibe Province. This bridge, which the racist South Africans had destroyed in 1982, was rebuilt through the selfless efforts of the Soviet and Angolan bridge builders, working together. Naturally, we are very pleased by the name given to it: the Soviet-Angolan Friendship Bridge.

On 10 December, the anniversary of the founding of the MPLA-Labor Party, Soviet builders finished construction of two large fuel storage depots in the cities of Malanje and Porto Amboim, which will greatly ease the situation in the transportation of various cargo in these regions.

In Luanda, the ordinary session of the Soviet-Angolan commission for the fishing industry is about to finish drafting a long-range cooperation plan to create a modern industrial fishing complex in Angola, capable of meeting the people's needs for fish products.

The session of the Soviet-Angolan Joint Commission is actively preparing for economic and technical cooperation and trade. The session will undoubtedly approve new decisions, specifically aimed at dynamizing Soviet assistance in solving important problems in the rebuilding of the Angolan economy.

Cooperation is developing between the CPSU and the MPLA-Labor Party and between our countries' social organizations and educational, cultural and health institutions. It has already become a tradition to have "Soviet Union Days" in Angola. Such days were celebrated this year during the commemoration of the anniversary of the great October Revolution and the proclamation of the RPA. "Angolan culture days" have been promoted in the USSR.

We would like to voice our acknowledgement to the MPLA-Labor party Central Committee, to the party provincial and municipal committees, to the social organizations, work collectives, educational establishments and the communications media for their active participation in the great work of consolidating the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between Angola and the Soviet Union.

The CPSU and the MPLA-Labor Party and the governments of the USSR and the RPA join ranks with those who are in favor of the further intensification of the struggle of all the progressive, peace-loving and national liberation forces for the mitigation of the threat of war, cessation of the arms race and the consolidation of peace and security.

6362

CS0: 3442/113

ANGOLA

BULGARIA CP SIGNS COOPERATION ACCORD WITH MPLA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Dec 83 p 2

[Text] The MPLA-Labor Party and the Bulgarian Communist Party signed an inter-party cooperation agreement for the 2-year term of 1983-1985 in an effort to strengthen and develop the bonds of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation which exist between the two parties on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

This agreement was signed at the end of conversations held between a delegation of the MPLA-Labor Party, headed by Central Committee Secretary for Foreign Relations Afonso Van-Dunem "Mbinda" and of the Bulgarian Communist Party, headed by Atanas Konstantinov.

The Bulgarian delegation, which visited Angola for 3 days, was also received by Lucio Lara, MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee secretary for organization, as part of an exchange of experience in the organizational field between the two parties.

Meanwhile, as part of the accomplishment of the work program, the delegation visited the commercial port of Luanda and other social-economic projects in the capital where it established contact with the base structures of the MPLA-Labor Party in these places.

According to a press announcement distributed at the end of the visit, the PCB [Bulgarian Communist Party] delegation expressed its fighting solidarity with the Angolan people, directed by the MPLA-Labor Party, in the struggle against aggression and barbarism, perpetrated permanently by the racist regime of South Africa, as part of the imperialist policy of destabilizing the progressive governments in the region of southern Africa, particularly those that are moving forward through the construction of socialism.

According to the document, both parties expressed their active solidarity with the peoples of Namibia and South Africa, guided by their revolutionary vanguards, SWAPO and ANC, as well as the oppressed peoples of Africa, Latin America, and Asia who are fighting for social progress, justice, and liberty.

5058

CSO: 3442/109

ANGOLA

RUTH NETO DELIVERS SPEECH DURING PORTUGUESE CP CONGRESS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Dec 83 p 2

[Text] Through Ruth Neto, member, Central Committee, the MPLA-Labor Party on Thursday reiterated the readiness of the Angolan people to continue the "road to the establishment of socialism in the fatherland of Agostinho Neto."

Ruth Neto, who directs the Angolan delegation to the Tenth Congress of the Portuguese Communist Party, said that this position on the part of Angola is unalterable in spite of pressures exerted by United States imperialism through South Africa, its spearhead.

"In its action against the African peoples, imperialism has concentrated all of its potential in southern Africa, using its most docile policeman, the hateful racist regime of Pretoria which daily commits the most barbarous acts of armed aggression against the frontline countries," she remarked.

These acts of aggression, she continued, are perpetrated not only with the objective of causing these peoples--especially the People's Republic of Angola --to refrain from supporting the just struggle of the Namibian and South African peoples, but also to force the RPA (People's Republic of Angola) to deviate from the policy freely chosen by its people, which undoubtedly will lead to the construction of socialism.

The MPLA-Labor Party leader was the third speaker among the invited guests and reported that this policy, pursued by Pretoria on orders from the United States, is also a part of international imperialism's strategy which is aimed at endlessly postponing independence for Namibia which is unlawfully occupied by South Africa.

Ruth Neto, who is also the top leader of the OMA (Organization of Angolan Women), reiterated the Angolan's people rejection of the policy of "linkage," recalling the Angolan-Cuban declaration of 4 February 1982 and the speech by the Angolan Chief of State Jose Eduardo dos Santos during the reception for Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary-general, in Luanda.

She noted that the Cuban internationalist troops will withdraw from Angola only by virtue of a decision by the two sovereign countries (Angola and Cuba) and that this will happen only when there are guarantees of nonaggression from South Africa.

Concerning the PCP [Portuguese Communist Party] Congress, Ruth Neto said that the Angolan party, government, and people are proud of the constant in-depth development of the bonds of friendship between the PCP and the MPLA-Labor party "at a moment when both of us are involved in a fight without truce against the common enemy of progress and social justice, that is, international imperialism."

Ruth Neto also said that the MPLA-Labor Party is convinced that the PCP "at this congress will manage to strengthen the tactics and strategy necessary for the consolidation of the gains that have been achieved."

The representative of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee to the Tenth Congress of the PCP on the other hand condemned the recent United States aggression against the Island of Grenada and reaffirmed the support of the Angolan people "for the other peoples who, in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, are fighting a struggle without truce for their dignity, for peace and social justice."

We recall that the PCP Congress takes place from 15 to 18 December in the city of Porto with the participation of about 2,000 delegates. About 40 communist and friendly parties are attending the work of the congress, chaired by Alvaro Cunhal, secretary-general of the PCP Central Committee.

5058

CSO: 3442/110

NATIONAL BANK OFFICIAL ON ECONOMIC OBJECTIVES, PAST, PRESENT

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3460, 5 Dec 83 pp 2794-2795

[Text] A correspondent reports on reflections on economic development by Sr. Mario Maximino of the National Bank of Angola made at a Friedrich Ebert Foundation Round Table held in Bonn last month.

ANGOLA's young People's Republic has in the past eight years not only consolidated itself, but has also become stronger, withstanding vicissitudes such as the continuing acts of war against it by South Africa. Despite all the difficulties, national reconstruction was the target for the first phase of independence and restoring economic machinery to 1973 production levels. The long-term policy objective was to build a socialist society with domestically-oriented economic development and the just distribution of wealth. The state sector was to lead and promote the reconstruction after near paralysis at independence after war damage and Portuguese flight.

The violent interruption of local economic development by Portuguese colonialism did not alter its essentially agricultural character. About 80 per cent of the population were in the predominantly subsistence agricultural sector. This great mass of poor peasants with small plots stand in profound contrast to the large settler plantations on vast lands producing export crops. Only three per cent of the total arable land was under cultivation, and only some 56 per cent of plantations used mechanical power.

The dubious industrialisation, with distortions typical to colonial economies, mainly concentrated on finishing Portuguese semi-products, and neglected local processing of raw materials. The invasion by two foreign armies in 1975 resulted in the Portuguese flight and the following destruction of infrastructure:

- over 80 per cent of agricultural plantations were abandoned;
- 130 bridges on major and minor roads were destroyed, as well as rail links;
- vehicle stock depleted and only one-fifth of vehicle stock operational;
- the best fishing vessels taken away by their owners;
- economic and financial institutions destroyed or paralysed;
- the national commercial network of 25,000 establishments entirely owned by Portuguese traders paralysed after their flight.

Regarding human resources, over 85 per cent of Angolans were illiterate at the time of independence, and the other 15 per cent had almost no experience in any field or of modern techniques. The Portuguese had simply barred Angolan nationals from even intermediate posts, always promoting the import of unemployed Portuguese labour (illiterate as well as semi-illiterate) for all the better-paid jobs. And after independence, hostility from Portugal and its partners prevented rapid development of productive economic relations between them and the young republic. This was the grave starting point for independent Angola.

It was therefore decided that the state would reactivate the most important abandoned units and hand the remainder over either to co-operatives or private individuals, or else close them down where unviable. Foreign workers were also to be contracted on a large-scale while training was provided to compensate rapidly for a shortage of national cadres. Angola also announced its

desire for co-operation with all countries on the basis of mutual advantage, while the private sector (local and foreign) was to be protected and encouraged as long as they acted in the interests of the national economy.

An initial balance sheet of the first few years showed:

- the acquisition after enormous effort of over 11,000 mainly good vehicles;
- over 60 out of 130 destroyed bridges were repaired by 1978;
- oil production, in steady decline owing to decreased investment after the 1974 coup in Portugal, was stabilised through agreements between oil companies and the government in 1978, and positive effects began to be felt in 1983;
- diamond production, second major foreign exchange earner after oil, was restored in 1977, and had risen by 1980 was twice the 1978 figure;
- installed production capacity was functioning at 40 per cent in 1977 and at about 60 per cent by 1980;
- progress was made in domestic distribution, wholesale and retail, in urban areas, but deficiencies continue in rural areas to this day for obvious reasons;
- external trade has been essentially resurrected although problems remain: by 1979, the quantity of fish unloaded was already some 75 per cent greater than in 1977;

Less significant results were achieved in agriculture and livestock production. However, the inherited structure of Portuguese colonialism, aggravated by acts of war and banditry, left the peasantry unable to produce sufficient marketable surpluses therefore requiring food imports. Thus real achievements of economic rehabilitation were recorded, but nevertheless came up against the international economic crisis and the continuing aggression from South Africa, slowing down the rate of economic recovery, and aggravating inherent distortions in the economy.

While in 1980 the GDP reached a record high of 108.5m. kwanzas — essentially due to oil production of 49.6m. barrels and export revenue of over 50,000m. kwanzas — falling oil prices and production (only 47m. barrels in 1981-82) led to a \$243m. trade deficit in 1981 when initial projections were of a \$400m. surplus after the 1980 surplus of \$140m. The government deficit also increased sharply despite import cutbacks of 8 per cent in 1981 and 32 per cent in 1982, resulting in record deficits for those years of \$615m. and \$206m. and treasury problems as from late 1981. This budget deficit was accentuated by falling tax revenue from mining, a rise in money supply of over 20 per cent annually leading to greater disequilibrium of incomes and expenditure, and to rising inflation.

South African and UNITA banditry particularly affected agriculture and the movement of people and goods (some 581,000 people were displaced after the 1981 invasion

by South Africa). Peasants were also deprived of essential goods through war insecurity and reduced material raw imports. There was also prolonged drought affecting some 263,000 people directly. Finally, foreign exchange constraints after mid-1981 prevented massive food imports to compensate domestic shortfalls.

An emergency economic plan was decided from 1983 in response to the crisis. An austerity programme identified priority areas for urgent mobilisation and allocation of human, technical and financial resources. Investment programmes were revised and generally redirected to favour agriculture, fisheries and mining.

The medium-term goal of current policy is small-scale agricultural and livestock production to increase rapidly local food production and reduce such imports, enabling a greater flow of essential supplies to the rural population. Simultaneously, exports must be increased, especially oil and derived products, gas, diamonds and coffee, and heavy investment has been made to this end.

The new orientation of economic policy aims also at improving the efficiency of big private companies, to control external debts and sustain increased imports. Legislation in 1979 encouraged foreign investment, not only in the oil sector, but also in private and joint ventures in all sectors apart from banking insurance, posts and telecommunications, and war materials.

The Angolan government has felt it obvious that only the state, taking under its wing the most strategic companies and using centralised management of the most important economic resources, could conduct balanced economic reconstruction. Apart from five centuries of colonialism and now almost 20 years of war, there were at independence no Angolan traders, industrialists, fishermen, farmers and so on apart from family units. Entrepreneurial and managerial ability was also obviously non-existent. What sprang up immediately after 1975 tended to conform to speculative and parasitic activities inherited from the Portuguese. The state allowed some foreign capital participation within parameters, but tried to avoid large-scale penetration recognising its price of strong external dependence.

The Angolan government has said that were it not for South African military and economic aggression, Angola would certainly have overcome by now the most difficult years of its independence. It recognised its past mistakes, and did not preclude future ones. But it expressed confidence in its capacity to deal with economic problems, and cadre-training and foreign technical manpower had enabled the shortage of skilled manpower to be obviated. The government was aware of the short-term constraints on growth rates, but emphasised the need for peace in order to achieve faster growth and broader development.

ANGOLA

MPLA LABOR PARTY HOLDS CONFERENCES IN ALL PROVINCES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Dec 83 p 2

[Text] The provincial conferences of the MPLA-Labor Party continue to be held in various provinces of the country with a view to the election of the new party provincial committees whose term will run for 2 years.

These party conferences are very important because they make it possible to present an activity review covering the work of the outgoing committees for the 2 years of their term of office. As Malanje Provincial Commissioner Col Ludy Kissassunda emphasized during the opening session, "only by organizing the party will we gain new experience that will bring us new successes toward the triumph of our Democratic and Popular Revolution."

In the city of Menongue, capital of the Province of Kuando-Kubango, likewise, Lt Col Francisco Tuta (Battle of Angola) said, during the session opening the Second Provincial Party Conference, that "only with a strong and coherent party can we defend the Popular Revolution which is now in progress in the country."

Toward this end, the other party leaders in the provinces of Huambo, Benguela, Kuando-Kubango, Cabinda, Huila, Namibe, and Malanje urged the voters to elect, as members of the new party provincial committees, the candidates who meet the requirements that will enable them successfully to accomplish the countless tasks which the party will be called upon to carry out in all spheres of activity within the life of the province.

In addition to the election of the members of the new party provincial committees, the second round of provincial conferences also proposes to discuss the reports of the provincial committees and the provincial control commissions, as well as the approval of the objectives to be obtained during the next 2 years in the political and social-economic fields.

In the meantime, work on the Second Provincial Party Conference in the Province of Huambo is scheduled to end today with a big popular rally during which the new leadership slate of the Party Provincial Committee will be introduced.

5058

CSO: 3442/110

MENONGUE HOSPITAL EXPERIENCING DIFFICULTIES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Dec 83 p 2

[Text] The Menongue Regional Hospital is currently having difficulties as a result of a shortage of beds and bedding, mattresses, and heavy vehicles to transport various hospital equipment.

According to the Health Ministry's Provincial Delegate for Kuando-Kubango Damiao Santana Paulo, an effort has been made in recent days to restore the hospital which, under normal conditions, has a capacity for about 500 patients.

He added that the pressing need for separating patients with infectious-contagious diseases presupposes progress in work and repair on the building currently being done under the supervision of the Secretariat of State for Social Affairs; this will to a great extent solve the problem of the influx of patients registered at the Regional Hospital at this time.

By way of main epidemics, the health delegate mentioned dysentery, cough, and anemia, noting that there are no difficulties in the city concerning medications, medical and paramedical personnel; there are also six stations operated by health agents.

Patient food was termed regular in spite of inadequacies in supplies through domestic trade; a farm cooperative, which will supply the hospital with horticultural products, is to be established shortly.

Talking about the polio vaccination drive, Damiao Paulo said that about 2,000 children have been vaccinated in the townships of Menongue, Mankone, and Cuito Cuanavale.

In conclusion, the official remarked that regular supply of water and electric power to the hospital constitutes a problem that also deserves fast solution.

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CSO: 3442/109

FAPLA RECRUITING IN BENGU SURPASSES EXPECTATIONS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Dec 83 p 14

[Text] Recruiting of youths for the FAPLA (Angolan Armed Forces) in the Province of Bengo exceeded initial estimates and the plan for this year was accomplished to the extent of 190 percent, it was disclosed to ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY] on Thursday in Caxito by 1st Lt Diogo Sebastiao Lopes "Dilo," the chief of the Provincial Recruiting and Mobilization Center. This military official indicated that the recruiting and mobilization effort was divided into two stages, specifically, the first one, from May to August, and the second one, from September to November. During these stages, indoctrination drives were also conducted on the enterprise, community, and township levels with the assistance of the JMPLA [Youth Movement of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Party Youth.

After arrival at the collection center--according to 1st Lt Diogo Sebastiao--the youths received their physical examination while, at the same time, the CRM (Recruiting and Mobilization Center) conducted broader-scale political education sessions for the future fightingmen, consisting essentially of lessons on youth in the fight to defend the fatherland.

The work done among the inductees turned out to be quite positive not only by virtue of the specific definition of youth's role in the defense of the fatherland but also by virtue of the elimination of those prior negative attitudes and certain vices which run counter to the dynamics of the Angolan people's process of struggle.

Regarding those who would be exempt from military service, the CRM chief at Bengo said that approximately 5 percent of the youths were considered unsuitable throughout the year for a wide variety of reasons, not only involving health but also resulting from each individual's participation in the country's social-economic life.

On the same occasion, the Bengo CRM Political Commissar Joao Carlos Tati explained that the Bengo CRM is a subunit of the DOM (Directorate of Organization and Mobilization) of the FAPLA General Staff, under the HQ of the Eighth Region stationed in Caxito.

This subordination in particular is based on the need for a better-organized political and organizational effort aimed at raising the fighting spirit of the fighting youth, both civilian and military.

Carlos Tati suggested that a mobilization effort be conducted in national languages where Portuguese is used frequently as a language of daily communication. A proposal has already been submitted and it is being studied jointly with the provincial JMPLA, he said.

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CSO: 3442/109

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN CP EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY--A press announcement, distributed at the end of the visit by Atanas Konstantinov, alternate member, PCB (Bulgarian Communist Party), indicates that the Bulgarian Party is expressing its solidarity to the Angolan people in the struggle against the "aggression and barbarities perpetrated permanently by the racist regime of South Africa." The announcement also notes that both parties expressed their solidarity with the peoples of Namibia and South Africa, guided by their revolutionary vanguards, SWAPO and ANC. This gesture of sympathy on the part of the MPLA-PT [Labor Party] and the PCB was also addressed to all oppressed peoples of Africa, Latin America, and Asia. It must be recalled that both delegations signed an interparty cooperation agreement for 1983-1985 to establish bonds of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation; the delegation was also received by Lucio Lara, member, Political Bureau, and Central Committee secretary of the MPLA-PT for organization. In addition to the talks, the Bulgarian delegation also visited the commercial port of Luanda and other projects of an economic nature in the provinces of Luanda, Bengo, and Huambo. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Dec 83 p 2] 5058

MOXICO PEOPLE'S BRIGADES--The first Popular Vigilante Brigades in the district of Kapango were sworn in recently by Moxico Provincial Commissioner Maj Joao Manuel Goncalves Lourenco. On that occasion, the coordinator of the Moxico Provincial Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party also swore in the officials who will supervise the operation of the Popular Vigilante Brigades in that district. The chairman of the Regional Military Council alerted the brigades now established as to the role they are to play during the phase the country is currently going through, primarily in the action they will have to fight against banditry and infiltration. The ceremony was also attended by Chicassa Chambi, member, Party Central Committee, as well as members of the JMPLA [Youth Movement of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Party Youth, the government, as well as mass and social organizations. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Dec 83 p 2] 5058

ADB LOAN--The African Development Bank has lent the Angolan public telecommunications company EPTTEL 30.24m. AUA (approximately US\$39.7m.) to extend and modernise the international telecommunications system (telephone and telex). The programme will include the extension and modernisation of the Cacuaco land station, the purchase of an international telex transit centre and the extension of the telephone transit centre. The works, which will be the responsibility of EPTTEL itself, are scheduled to take three years, starting in 1984. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3461, 12 Dec 83 p 2898]

REFUGEES IN ZAMBIA--More than three hundred Angolans, including three District Governors have taken in Zambian refugees from Unita attacks, says THE TIMES OF ZAMBIA. The newspaper, which is controlled by the ruling (single) party in Zambia quotes the Mwinilunga District Governor, Mr Rustin Chilongo, as saying 327 Angolan refugees had been registered. Many of the refugees are thought to have come from Moxico Province in the east. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3462, 19-26 Dec 83 p 2971]

RETALIATION MEASURES AGAINST LISBON--Imports from Portugal may be reduced in retaliation at Lisbon's allowing Unita freedom to operate there, according to Angolan diplomatic sources in the Portuguese capital, reports AFP. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3462, 19-26 Dec 83 p 2971]

CSO: 3400/482

STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES OF ECONOMY OUTLINED

Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Dec 83 p 21

[Article by Pierre Biarnes: "Large Cracks in Cameroon's Otherwise Solid Foundations"]

[Text] Although Cameroon's economy is still sub-Saharan Africa's most prosperous economy, it has not escaped the effects of the international economic crisis.

With an annual growth rate of some 7 percent for nearly a quarter of a century, Cameroon's gross national product will near the \$10 billion mark in 1984. The annual cost of servicing its foreign debt represents barely 8 percent of the value of its exports. With a population of almost 9 million, Cameroon is self-sufficient in food and energy. Its agricultural export production has long been fairly well developed and diversified: coffee, cocoa, timber, cotton, bananas, palm oil, rubber, etc. Having more recently become an oil-producing country--about 6 million tons in 1983--the many investors it attracts consider it as the best risk in sub-Saharan Africa, or the least unfavorable risk in the view of the most cautious investors.

These achievements are to a great extent the result of more than 20 years of political stability. Nor were they jeopardized by the few months of tension caused by President Ahidjo's sudden resignation in November 1982 and the subsequent replacement of most of his loyal supporters in top-level government positions by men close to his successor, President Paul Biya. This shake-up made it possible to form a more critical assessment of past governmental actions, an assessment spotlighting a certain number of theretofore minimized problems upon whose solution continued expansion depends, not to mention the maintenance of civil peace which is essential to such expansion. These problems involve mainly the inadequate attention paid to the effects of a runaway increase in population, plus the unwieldiness of an ill-suited civil service.

Cameroon's annual population growth of approximately 2.7 percent is such that the annual increase in national per capita income is nearly cut in half and thus reduced to about 3.5 percent. When compared with the situation in neighboring countries, this is still a very good showing. Yet it is obviously only an average which very poorly masks major inequalities and large areas of stagnation or even recession, particularly in the cities. The urban population is growing more and more rapidly and in a disorganized manner, and

this as a result of the rural exodus much more than the creation of new jobs. In addition, unemployment is now producing increased banditry.

Oil Bonanza's Limits

This overall situation should have long ago prompted a major effort to increase and improve social welfare facilities and services, especially in urban areas. But it was only very belatedly--the 1981-1986 plan--that the government began to concern itself seriously with this need. For instance, it was even only in the past few months that a decision was finally made to build modern hospitals as replacements for the abominable "death houses" in Yaounde and Douala, facilities inherited from the colonial era and which have steadily deteriorated ever since.

In this field, as in many others, the change of government raised numerous expectations. It is evident, however, that such hopes cannot all be realized overnight.

Tensions could arise, particularly in business or industrial firms, several of which have even already been hit by sporadic strikes.

Yet President Biya does appear to have accurately gauged the danger. His willingness to quickly explain to his fellow countrymen that it will not be possible to do everything simultaneously is certainly one of the major reasons for his decision to delay no longer in putting an end to the term of office he inherited from his predecessor, a term normally scheduled to end in the spring of 1985. Biya will run as a candidate in an election to be held in mid-January 1984. Victory in this election will give him that indisputable authority permitting him to speak to his fellow citizens in the harsh language of truth.

Such full disclosure of the true state of all Cameroonian affairs, and not merely the most pleasant, is highly necessary in that the mantle of secrecy maintained thus far over oil production--income from which is not always fully and accurately accounted for in foreign trade statistics and, above all, is not included in the budget--has gradually created the impression that a veritable bonanza--used up to now to defray excessive or unacknowledgeable expenses--was within everyone's reach if only better management practices were to prevail. All is not erroneous in this version of the situation: construction of the new official presidential residence, huge purchases of military equipment, pouring funds into large virtually bankrupt state-owned companies in an effort to keep them afloat, etc.

Actually, after having increased rapidly, Cameroonian oil production is now becoming stabilized because of the slump in the market, a decline that has caused a very serious slowdown in new oil operations and exploration. At the same time, the world economic crisis is having an impact on traditional agricultural exports whose world prices--in current francs--are falling while, conversely, the cost of imported manufactured goods continues to rise.

Timid Civil Service

Admittedly, Cameroon's fundamentally sound economic and financial condition enables it to cope with this combination of difficulties more effectively than some other countries. It could cope even more readily, however, if its civil service was more development minded. But this is quite far from being the case. Cameroonian civil servants are traditionally very suspicious of economic operators, particularly if they are foreign. They are unduly timid, especially in using funds allocated to their departments or agencies. They are fussy and nitpicking but without necessarily always being indifferent to bribery. The latter helps smugglers at the expense of Cameroonian tax authorities and regular business firms. A case in point: the textile industry is subject to unfair competition from clandestine imports from neighboring Nigeria. This civil service unquestionably constitutes a major impediment to the investments the government zealously seeks.

President Biya and his close associates are now fully aware of all these problems. Nevertheless, the very large number of personnel changes they have had to make throughout the civil service these past few months to more firmly establish their authority, have had, for the time being, primarily a paralyzing effect that has, paradoxically, accentuated rather than corrected most of these deficiencies.

It is no surprise, therefore, that when business leaders are asked these days about their intentions, they tend to answer with a terse "wait and see," even though they remain confident about the future.

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CSO: 3419/250

BRIEFS

NATIONAL GENDARMERIE UNITS--A presidential order signed on 23 September 1983 established national gendarmerie legions and companies in the following provinces: Far North, North, Adamaoua, Center, and South. The Far North legion, with headquarters in Maroua, covers the area under the territorial jurisdiction of the Far North province and has a company in each of the following locations: Maroua, Mokolo, Yagoua, Kaele, Mora, and Kousseri. The North legion, headquartered in Garoua, covers the area under the territorial jurisdiction of the North province and consists of the following companies: Garoua, Guider, Tchollire and Poli. The Adamaoua legion, with headquarters in Ngaoundere, covers the area under the territorial jurisdiction of Adamaoua province and consists of a company in each of the following locations: Ngaoundere, Meiganga, Tignere, Tibati, and Banyo. The Center legion, headquartered in Yaounde, covers the area under the territorial jurisdiction of the Center province and comprises the following companies: Yaounde, Nanga-Eboko, Bafia, Monatele, Mfou, Akonolinga, Mbalmayo, and Eseka. The South legion, with headquarters in Ebolowa, covers the area under the jurisdiction of the South province and is organized into the following companies: Ebolowa, Sangmelima, and Kribi. All previous provisions contrary to the provisions of this order are hereby rescinded [Excerpt] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Nov 83 p 16] 8041

NATIONAL POLICE APPOINTMENTS--By order of the president, the following persons were appointed to the positions indicated in the General Delegation for National Security ("Surete") effective 1 October 1983. Appointed technical advisers: Joseph-Charles Mfouiou Mvondo, a police superintendent, who has already assumed this position; Ngong Sanyi Ndula, a police superintendent, who has already assumed this position; and Samuel Missomba, a police superintendent and formerly director of the General Administrative Service, who has assumed this newly created position. Appointed director of the General Administrative Service: Jean-Emile Yap, a senior police inspector and formerly director of the National Advanced Police Academy in Yaounde; he replaces Samuel Missomba who has been reassigned to other duties. Appointed director of public safety: Karim Abani, a senior police inspector and formerly head of the Central Emigration-Immigration Control Department; he replaces Dissandou Brekmo who has been reassigned to other duties. Appointed director of General Investigations: Basile Ambassa Eyili, a senior police inspector and formerly commander of the Police Training and Tactical Center in Mutengene; he replaces Michel Mveng Amougou who has been reassigned to other duties. [Excerpt] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Nov 83 p 17] 8041

INCREASED INFLUX OF CHADIAN REFUGEES SEEN

Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Nov 83 p 18

[Text] The increased clashes between the forces of Hissein Habre and rebel elements in the south of Chad brought in several thousand refugees by the end of September. The tension was particularly high in August, when the FANT [Armed Forces of Northern Chad] patrols of President Hissein Habre clashed at various points in the southern part of Chad with armed groups supporting the old president Goukouni Waddeye, who had infiltrated the area or else were part of the forces of the southern leader, Col Abdelkader Kamougue. These confrontations left several dozen dead in the rebel ranks, reliable Bangui sources claimed. The FANT, the same sources said, controlled most of the main cities or settlements in the south of Chad, such as Moundou, Doba, Sahr, Moissala and others, as well as the Sahr-Marou axis which leads to the Chad-CAR border. However, the Chadian government forces were finding it extremely difficult to retain their control over the countryside and the villages, which led to certain reprisals on the part of FANT elements against certain villages accused of "consorting with the enemy" and the chronic insecurity which prevails in the southern zone.

The drift of the population toward the CAR, however, was definitely slowed down as a result of the willingness of the authorities to cooperate with Habre's regime in his fight against the rebellion. Chadian citizens who were seeking refuge on CAR territory were turned back.

Furthermore, some forces in charge of guarding the Chad-CAR border, several hundred kilometers long, were reinforced in order to improve control over the area and dissuade potential opponents of Habre's regime from launching military operations in the south of Chad from the CAR. The question of the possibility of breaching the border between Chad and the CAR was the main topic of a discussion which Lt Col Christophe Grelombe, minister of the interior, had with Mr Habre in Ndjamen.

What made Ndjamen's concern in this matter even more legitimate was that the army intercepted less than 2 months ago in Birao, in the extreme north of the country, some 30 Chadian troops, members of the Revolutionary Democratic Council (RDC) hostile to Habre's regime. This group had come from the eastern part of Chad with its weapons and, after crossing the Sudan, was trying in all likelihood to reach the south of Chad. Toward the end of September these RDC troops were being expelled toward the Congo and were within the territory covered by the High Commission for Refugees. Some 30 opponents of

Habre's regime had already sought shelter in the CAR last June. Consisting mostly of southern officers close to Colonel Kamougue, this group was quickly thrown back toward Brazzaville. Shortly afterwards, several of these southern officers had been able to reach the northern part of Chad via Libya, it was learned in Bangui.

By the end of September the authorities had detained in Bangui a formerly close collaborator of Hissein Habre, now a dissident, Ousmane Gam. In May 1983 he had escaped from the Guereda Jail, in the eastern part of Chad, where he had been interned for nearly 2 years. Arriving in the CAR, Ousmane Gam, some 40 years old, asked the country's leaders for political asylum. They refused and jailed him in the Bangui security center. Ousmane Gam, who could be the object of an official extradition request, may be charged by Chad with criminal activities.

5157

CSO: 3419/230

FRENCH OPERATION 'MANTA' DESCRIBED

Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Nov 83 p 17-18

[Unattributed article: "Rear Base of the Manta Operation"]

[Text] At the end of September the CAR [Central African Republic], a country bordering Chad, was the rear base of the "Manta" operation, which started by gradually deploying 3,000 French soldiers on Chadian soil.

The French authorities chose the CAR as their main point of transit for the huge military, human and material potential which France began to ship to Chad starting last 9 August. The choice of the CAR is explained by the presence of two large French garrisons, one in Bangui, the capital, and the other in Bouar, in the eastern part of the country. A total of 1,100 military personnel, all volunteers, are the French operational assistance element (EFAO) in the heart of central Africa.

With the agreement of the military authorities, a giant air bridge was built between France and Bangui, covering a distance in excess of 5,000 kilometers. Some 30 heavy-duty Boeing 747s chartered by the French army from civilian companies allowed the transportation of 60 percent of the total equipment for the Manta operation to be transported in 1 week. Let us recall that these Boeings could not directly land in Ndjamena, for the runways of the Chadian airport cannot handle such large aircraft.

Therefore, each of the airplanes flew to Bangui 110 tons of freight, night and day. Immediately after that, the Transall, which can hold no more than 7-8 tons of materiel, took over, flying the freight to Ndjamena, which they reached in 2.5 hours. No less than 250 return trips by some 20 Transall were necessary to take to Chad the equipment unloaded in Bangui. Such feverish activities took some 15 days and greatly tired the crews, who were occasionally forced to work for 36 consecutive hours. The machinery worked well but safety limits were strained. It was therefore from Bouar that the first French contingents for the Manta operation took off. For a few days the base remained virtually empty. Having completed the transit operations, the French forces in the CAR were replaced by units totally unrelated to Chad. The personnel on Chadian territory was to be replaced every 4 months via Ndjamena.

Toward the end of September, the Transall crews, who were still stationed in the area, were awaiting at the Rock Hotel in Bangui the order for their Chadian mission. The military air liaison between that country and the CAR was maintained regularly in terms of shipping various supplies, spare parts and fuel, or the movement of officers.

ACTIVITIES OF FRONTIER COMMANDO GROUP DESCRIBED

Paris LE MONDE in French 4-5 Dec 83 p 7

[Article by Jean-Claude Pomonti, LE MONDE special correspondent:
"Commandoes at the End of the World"]

[Text] On the shores of the Red Sea, squeezed between Ethiopia and Somalia, the small territory of the Republic of Djibouti is protected by Frontier Commando Groups (GCF). These guards of the desert watch over the nomads who camp in this forsaken area rich only in legend.

This African coast of the Red Sea, made of sand and basalt rock, windswept, is a human desert as well. At Doumira, a peninsula shared by Ethiopia and Djibouti, a ship and two light fishing vessels are docked at dawn in a creek protected from the winds. The waters of the Bab-el Mandeb Straits are the richest fishing waters on earth, but the Afars, who roam this area, are not fishermen. Nor are they hunters. They leave the wealth of the sea to the Djibouti Arabs who are of Yemenite origin. As for the gazelles, they fearlessly roam along beaches crowded with crabs and most beautiful seashells.

This is the end of the world! The airstrip consists of a cleared bit of land bordered by rocks painted white. The pilot has determined the wind direction from the flag hoisted on the Khor-Anghar post, manned by 17 members of the GCF, the old goumiers of colonial times. He lands only after noting the presence of the post vehicle on its way to the landing area. On the Djibouti side, on the Red Sea, only one other post exists, held by 23 GCF, in Mouloule, half an hour by road from Ethiopia and 1 hour from Khor-Anghar.

Mouloule looks like the creation of comic strip artist Hugo Pratt, an Italian who has crisscrossed this area for quite some time in the search for a remote country. The small post stands out, painted in white limestone with loose stripes, on the shore of this calm desert sea, rich in mirages during the hot time of the day and sand storms when the sea is restless. Close by, a few wells with brackish water, unfit for human consumption, draw desert camel drivers and their small goat herds. Four merchants have built warehouses from lumber cast ashore by the sea not far from the post where a half a dozen small desert trucks stop daily. Another small barrack, painted yellow and somewhat more presentable, is their mosque.

The List of Chiefs

The sunset here is full of grandeur. The red and gold ball, as though exhausted by its slow daily route, hastens to disappear behind a mountain chain which stands out sharply. Having beaten down the earth for 12 hours, the sun gives it back for a few rich minutes its clear and luminous colors. If the wind dies down, this is the moment for peace and reconciliation. It is the time when the people of this corner of Africa "graze" on the khat, a grass which one must chew at length. Man and inhospitable nature tolerate each other.

A few Afars are found in the lowlands of Ethiopia in Wollo and the Assab port area. In Djibouti they are a small minority in the city but are spread out to the west and north of the territory. The list of their chiefs--the "okals"--acknowledged by the authorities is posted at the military post in Mouloule. In the Obock district, the northern area of Djibouti, there are five within the borders and, counting the sultan of Rahaita, a small Ethiopian village about a half an hour down the road from Doumira, they number six "on the outside," but their authority extends to the nomads along the border. One of the sons of the Lahassa "okal," in the Obock district, is the current Djibouti minister of public works.

Nothing seems to affect the ancestral rhythm of life. Here and there one can see a few huts shaped like hemispheres which the nomads dismantle and fold in order to load them on their dromedaries. Mouloule and Khor-Anghar are connected to the rest of the world only through military radio. The former has potable water delivered from a tanker truck once every 3 days; the latter, three times monthly. At dawn the commandoes play volleyball. The rest of the time they guard and patrol. Once weekly they go to the fire practice range.

The 'Big Chill'

As the guardians of peace in the desert, most frequently they are merely the spectators of a world which rolls in front of their eyes in misleading silence. At night, offshore the lights of ships and freighters gradually slide or crisscross. The powerful four-beat lighthouse of Perim Island, not far from the Aden shore, hints at a more worrisome reality. It is said that this island has been turned into a real fortress by the Soviets and no one dares approach it. It controls the straits. The master sergeant who commands the Mouloule post claims that "the Soviets are everywhere, in Perim, Aden and the Ethiopian port of Assab, the Dalhak Islands and outside the Massaouah port, on the Erythrean coast."

Since strategic considerations are no concern of the frontier commandoes, their routine is interrupted by minor incidents only, such as a small airplane from the Djibouti air club which crashed on the virtually unusable landing strip in Mouloule, or a cargo vessel which shipwrecked in Doumira Bay with the intention, it is said, of settling its accounts with an intransigent insurance company. The daily routine of the post commander consists of maintaining good relations with the Afar notables. The last serious incident was

in 1979, when opposing Afars, who came and left by sea, threw grenades inside the Khor-Anghar post, killing four soldiers of an infantry commando regiment then in charge.

To the passing foreigner, this "country" north of Obock recalls an ancient "kingdom" of Henri de Monfreid, for it is out of Khor-Anghar, in the Ras Svan, a small, clear creek, that this adventurer was conducting his smuggling business between the wars. It is even said that, fearing theft, he stored his merchandise in caches accessible only at low tide. His customers, therefore, could get to it only after having paid and, naturally, giving him the chance to take off. Beyond Ras Van are the Seven Brothers, small islands with extremely rich fishing, where huge sharks and the famous manta rays, the length of which may reach 7-8 meters, are still to be found.

The nights during this season when it is winter in Europe are deliciously brisk. Soldiers and nomads speak of the "big chill." They cover themselves in their blankets and patiently wait for the sun to warm them up. They eat doura, a cereal with which they make pancakes, and goat or mutton, with some vegetables, assuming that such are shipped from Ethiopia, and firmly turn their backs to the sea. In this loneliness, land and water do not mix.

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CSO: 3419/230

DJIBOUTI

BRIEFS

ETHIOPIAN REFUGEES--A group of 284 Ethiopian refugees left Ali Sabieh by train for Chinileah in Ethiopia, where a receiving center had been organized. More than 500 refugees have been repatriated and some 2,000 others have returned to their country voluntarily. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Nov 83 p 22] 5157

CSO: 3419/230

BRIEFS

TAX RELIEF--The government has approved recommendations for tax relief on wages increases due from the C25 daily minimum wage rationalisation exercise, in order to lessen the burden on all workers. An official statement said 50 percent of the additional tax chargeable on the wage increases earned by those whose new salaries did not exceed C10,800 per annum should be waived. Those whose new annual salaries exceed C10,000 will have 33-1/3 percent of the additional tax waived. The statement said the special concession is restricted to wages and salaries payable in respect of the three-month period--October, November and December--and should be computed in the form of a tax credit relief. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3462, 19-26 Dec 83 p 2976]

CVC PROMISES LENIENCY--The Citizens' Vetting Committee (CVC) has assured the public that it will be lenient with those who voluntarily declare their true earnings for tax assessment. The assurance was given when the committee decided not to impose penalties on two transport owners who, after realising their tax obligations, paid the actual taxes of their earnings. The two men, Mr Nurdin Alhassan and Mr Alhassan Murtaria, both from Kumasi, became aware of their actual tax obligations last year and voluntarily paid the appropriate taxes covering 1977/78 and 1981/82 tax years. They were, however, advised, to declare their true incomes to the central revenue department every year. The committee advised drivers and transport owners to pay the appropriate taxes before they were told to do so by the CVC. A statement said the CVC had started compiling the names of all transport owners, just as it had done to lawyers and doctors. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3462, 19-26 Dec 83 p 2976]

BORDER INITIATIVE--The chairman of the Ghana-Togo border demarcation commission, Mr Kwame Agyir, has emphasised that the commission is determined to work hard to find a permanent solution to the border dispute between the two countries. Mr Agyir was speaking to a ceremony at which the Volta Regional Secretary, Dr Asamoah Tutu, settled the border dispute between the people of the Ashanti Kpoeta and Achim, both on the Ghana side of the border. He blamed the present border disputes on the work of the colonial masters, and he called for restraint and discipline until a solution is found to them. The Regional Secretary explained that the move was a step towards making peace with Ghana's immediate neighbours on the Togo side. Several people have been injured in a recent clash over land between the two actions on the opposite side of the border. Dr Tutu hinted that the whole dispute will be settled within the next two weeks at Hanuta within Ghana's territory. He, however, warned that the reconciliatory move should not be used to renew smuggling activities in the area. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3462, 19-26 Dec 83 p 2976]

CUBAN YOUTH DELEGATION VISITS--A two-man Cuban youth delegation is on a 1-week working visit to the country. The delegation, which is led by Manuel Morales, a member of the National Committee of the Young Communist League of Cuba, was invited by the National Youth Organizing Commission. Speaking to newsmen on his arrival in Accra today, Mr Morales, who is also the deputy director of the National Committee for Camping in Cuba, hoped their visit would give them the opportunity to learn a lot from Ghana and of meaningful interchange of ideas to help advance the involvement of the Ghanaian youth in the revolution. [sentence as heard] The delegation is expected to hold talks with the secretary for youth and sports, officials of the National Organizations [as heard] Committee, and the greater Accra zonal coordinators of the Democratic Youth League of Ghana. [Text] [AB102105 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 10 Jan 84]

CSO: 3400/516

REPORTAGE ON GUINEA BAUXITE COMPANY

Conakry HOROYA in French No 2997, 11-17 Dec 83 pp 8-11

Article by Ibrahima Sory Camara and Tamba Robert Millimono

Text The Guinea Bauxite Company (CBG) is a living, dynamic reality which calls to mind the wealth of our country's mineral resources and the possibility of creating, maintaining and developing the bases for a fruitful, egalitarian, and mutually advantageous international cooperation.

Though not the only bauxite mining company in Guinea, it is often cited as a model of cooperation in the field of mineral resources development in so-called developing countries. It is a matter of proven fact that those associated in the CBG, that is, our country and its foreign partners, find it worth their while, for each is satisfied with the way things were begun and have been carried out up till now, and especially with the positive manner in which the CBG is evolving.

That evolution aptly exemplifies the words of the Supreme Leader of the Revolution, Comrade President Ahmed Sekou Toure, that "liberty, equality, and responsibility of partners in the attainment of common goals surely constitute the firmest basis for that integrity without which no enterprise can be jointly managed."

International cooperation, as we see it, is free and equal cooperation, voluntarily entered into by two responsible entities in different nations, for the purpose of enhancing their gains in the struggle to extend their domination over nature and over adverse forces, so as to increase their capacity to find fitting solutions to problems affecting their future.

Hence the outgrowth of that cooperation, the CBG, has constantly given concrete embodiment to that philosophy and ideology of our Party-State, and, as an example of cooperation, has opened the way to bright future prospects.

Before expanding on that aspect and its implications, let us briefly examine the nature of the CBG as a complex of entities harmoniously integrated so as to allow the project to become a reality which guarantees the associates' interests and today opens up favorable development prospects.

What is the GBC?

In October 1963 an agreement was signed between the Republic of Guinea and Harvey Aluminum Company of Delaware which created a joint venture, the Guinea Bauxite Company, for the purpose of mining the bauxite deposits of the Boke region. During the next few years negotiations between Guinea, Harvey Aluminum of Delaware, and certain major aluminum producers led the latter to participate in the project by buying shares in Halco Mining, Inc. (formerly Harvey Aluminum of Delaware). Thus the CBG was constituted with the following participations:

The Popular Revolutionary Republic of Guinea	49 %
Halco	51 %
Distributed as follows:	
Alcan Aluminum Ltd	27 %
Aluminum Company of America	27 %
Martin Marietta Aluminum	20 %
Vereinigte Aluminium Werke	10 %
Pechiney-Ugine-Kuhlmann	10 %
Montedison	6 %

Participation of major aluminum producers in the Boke project is explained by their long standing interest in Guinea, which happens to be one of the first ranking countries in terms of potential bauxite production. Guinean bauxite, moreover, is one of the world's best since its aluminum oxide content can exceed 65 percent.

In that context, and while remaining true to its policy of national independence, our country has taken charge of building the project's infrastructure, to consist of the ore port, the town of Kamsar, and the Sangaredi-Kamsar railroad. Decree no 425/PRG of 31 December 1965 consequently established a Guinean public corporation, endowed with financial autonomy and legal personality, and known as OFAB [Boke Development Authority]. The Guinea Bauxite Company, for its part, concurrently took charge of carrying out the mining project. In addition to the town of Sangaredi and installations for unloading, crushing, screening, intermediate storage, and loading of ore on ships, this includes such related installations as housing, workshops, and power stations.

Total cost of all installations for the infrastructure and mining project was originally estimated at \$185 million. Total infrastructure cost was estimated at \$84 million, of which \$64.6 million was to be provided by the IBRD and the balance by the US Agency for International Development. Loans were granted in September 1968. An additional loan was approved by the World Bank in May 1971 in view of the fact that Halco and Guinea had agreed to increase the project's annual capacity from 4.76 million metric tons, as originally planned, to 9 million. The mining project was financed by a combination of capital and loans provided by private sources.

For various reasons, total cost for infrastructure and mining installations exceeded \$300 million. Construction began 3 October 1969, and the first bauxite shipments left in August 1973.

Today, CBG is in good health despite the world economic crisis which dangerously disturbs normal national economic development, and we note with justifiable satisfaction that the quota of 9 million metric tons of bauxite is actually exported.

Construction Statistics

Number of nationals who participated in the project's completion: 5,250;
Number of foreigners who participated in the project's completion: 700;
Number of work-study hours: 1,100,000; performed in Guinea, 33,000,000;
Total freight tonnage transiting port of Kamsar: 380,000;
Total tonnage of equipment installed for plant: 29,000;
Quantity of concrete used: 115,000 m³;
Number of concrete blocks used: 2,000,000;
Number of piles driven: 660;
Total volume dredged: 4,800,000 m³;
Installed power, Kamsar and Sangaredi: diesel motors, 45,000 hp; alternators, 30,000 kw;
Total length, cables of all types: 650,000 m;
Total length, piping of all types: 220,000 m.

Production Statistics

Production: 4,700,000 tons, gradually increased to 9,000,000 tons;
Guinean nationals employed in production: 1,250;
Foreigners employees in production: 300;
Yearly mineral ship traffic: 260 vessels of 35,000 tons each for a loading rate of 9,000,000 tons;
Rail traffic: 6 daily trains, each loading 6,000 tons, or 36,000 tons daily, for a yearly total of 9,000,000 tons.

Bauxite Extraction

Bauxite extraction is done at Sangaredi. There occurs the first phase of exploitation of the bauxite deposits, which consists of extracting the ore from the ground. Two diesel powered drills bore shafts to a depth of 15 m into the rock. Once a week, a Guinean technician fills them with explosive charges whose firing frees about 135,000 tons of bauxite.

The second operation consists of loading the ore, which at this stage is in the form of huge blocks, onto a 50-car train which takes them to the conversion plant. Two 9 m³ shovels work round the clock to pick up the bauxite and dump it into hopper cars for transit to the processing plant.

On arrival at Kamsar, the train is taken to a bascule lift which raises each 75-ton car and tips it, thus dumping its load of bauxite into a huge

crusher. There the blocks are reduced to minute fragments or dust, which is then taken to the drying ovens by an enormous bucket wheel. With its traveling crane and pivoting buckets, the bucket wheel gulps bauxite at the rate of 2,000 tons per hour and discharges it onto conveyor belts which bring it to the drying ovens. The crushed bauxite comes into three rotary ovens, located alongside each other, which undertake to reduce the humidity of the ore to less than 6 percent. Each oven can treat 600 tons of bauxite per hour. Hot air is led into the ovens, whose interior temperature at times reaches 870°. The bauxite is then cooled to 120 deg. The final step is loading into an ore ship, or storage.

Because of the vitality and dynamism of CBG and the Friguia Company, Comrade President Ahmed Sekou Toure, PDG secretary general, in speaking of them before the 12th national congress of our Party-State, which has just been held, particularly stressed that "despite the world crisis which is keenly felt by the aluminum industry and whose repercussions affect the bauxite and alumina market, CBG and Friguia are among those rare firms in the world to show a profit in 1980-83--and that notwithstanding a slight drop in their sales." That indicates that throughout its development CGB has effectively met its commitment. And that has led the government of Guinea, as regards the Aye-Koye project for production of bauxite and alumina, to define a new strategy, which consists of taking advantage of the infrastructures of the Boke Bauxite Company and the Boke Development Authority, as well as the Sangaredi deposits, to increase its interest to our partners.

It should be stressed that at present 37 percent of the 50 percent quota of B type shares are subscribed. The last board of directors' meeting, held in Conakry in July, made it possible to define the modalities for conducting a new study.

And so, committed to a common task huge in its dimensions, exalting in its objectives, and original in its character which seeks to be profoundly human, our country with its partners and friends have mutually demonstrated faith and confidence. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that successful pursuit of CBG's program is a duty for each of us. Total success is writ on the horizon, as the head of state had occasion to say, and is commensurate with the stability of Guinea's political structures, with their deeply democratic character, and with the unity and enthusiasm of the Guinean people.

The CBG thus has a mission. That is why its managers and workers at all levels are called upon for further mobilization, for more rational work organization, and for greater perseverance in creative effort to assure further progress by CBG and the entire Guinean nation.

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CSO: 3419/282

BRIEFS

FRG AID DROPS--Following talks in Bonn on November 15, the West German government has agreed to provide DM25m. in aid to Guinea under the 1983 development aid budget. This is DM5m. less than Guinea received in 1982 and DM2m. less than in 1981, Veronica Forrester reports from Bonn. When the West German government announced cuts in new aid allocations last year, the opposition Social Democratic Party (SPD), criticised the inclusion of Guinea and nine other least developed states in the list of countries scheduled for aid reductions. The German government is reducing new aid allocations in 1983 and 1984 in order to get over internal financial difficulties in the ministry for economic cooperation. Under the 1983 aid programme for Guinea, DM16m. has been set aside to finance projects and DM9m. to support technical cooperation programmes. The largest allocation of DM12m. will be used to improve supplies of drinking water in nine small provincial towns. Additional assistance is also being given to the new telex system in Conakry for which DM17.5m. was released under the 1982 budget. Technical assistance is being given to improve health facilities in rural areas and also carry out improvements to the Donka hospital in Conakry. Following the establishment of a new ministry to deal with small and medium-sized industrial and handicrafts firms, the German government has also promised technical assistance on questions of organisation. Guinea has also asked for assistance to solve transport difficulties in the capital Conakry and Bonn has agreed to examine this issue when more details are available. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3461, 5 Dec 83 pp 2851-52]

EXILES CAN RETURN HOME--President Sekou Toure has said that Guineans who fled the country and living abroad for various reasons were free to return home. He told journalists in Conakry that he would immediately give them the spirit and courage to return and present themselves to Guinea in order to participate in the building of the nation. "There is therefore no contradiction between them and me," said President Sekou Toure, "if they want to return home; the contradiction is between them and their people. I have no grudges against any of them; I only pity them because they fled from their country." The Guinean leader said he had no enemies, "not even those who dragged me through the mud." He said whoever went to Guinea with the will to participate in the construction of the nation, will become his brother. "My real enemy," said the Guinean leader, "is the man who--whether he is of the same father and mother as I--praises me all the time but is against the Guinean people." [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3462, 19-26 Dec 83 p 2971]

NEW 5-YEAR PLAN OUTLINES DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 16 Dec 83 pp 7-12

[Text]

KENYA'S fifth development plan which was launched last week and which outlines the country's development strategy for the period 1984 to 1988, is a fairly low key set of projections in comparison with the highly ambitious fourth development plan which it is replacing. Most of the targets projected in the fourth plan, which covered the 1979/83 period, were not realised while the harsh economic conditions of the past three years are believed to have forced the government to take a more realistic approach to the national development strategy.

The fourth plan was based on the high national output figures realised during the 1977 economic boom and reflected in the performance of the economy in 1978. But while the plan, for instance, projected the aggregate growth of the gross domestic product for the four-year period at 6.3 per cent, the growth rate fell from 8.8 per cent in 1977 to 3.1 per cent in 1979 and further to 2.4 per cent in 1980.

The recovery experienced in 1981, when the economy grew by 5.5 per cent, could not be sustained during 1982 when the growth rate fell back to 3.3 per cent. The most significant contribution came from agriculture, which grew by 4.4 per cent, while the performance of the secondary sector, such as mining and quarrying, manufacturing, building and construction, electricity and water, was much worse than in the previous years. Trade was also depressed, recording a decline of 1.4 per cent. Most of the decline in these sectors was attributed to the stiff import restrictions that were imposed due to the critical foreign exchange situation, while the

political disturbances of August, 1982, also disrupted industrial and commercial activities.

The growth in the gdp for 1983 is expected to be the same as in 1982, with agriculture recording a growth rate of about 4.5 per cent and the secondary sectors continuing to grow more slowly. In particular, it is feared that the growth of the manufacturing sector will only be two per cent, mainly due to effects of the import restrictions of 1982 and the depressed domestic and external demand for products. The building and construction sector remained depressed because of the low growth in government development expenditure and the continuing lack of domestic credit. The decline in this sector is expected to be as high as three per cent in 1983.

Comparison of the actual growth rates during the 1976-83 period with the target growth rates shows significant shortfalls, both in the aggregate growth rate and the rate of growth in major production sectors. One important sector where growth rate actually exceeded the plan target was in finance, insurance, real estates and business services which is reflected in the recent rise in interest rates and the establishment of new institutions and branches. Minor sectors that showed a rise in growth rate in 1983 included water and electricity and fishing activities.

In all, the growth in gdp aggregate for the fourth development plan period came to five per cent as compared with the target 6.3 per cent. On the other hand, the rate of population growth of 3.8 per cent was higher than the projected 3.5 per cent, bringing down

the rate of growth of per capita gdp to only 1.2 per cent as compared with the targeted 2.8 per cent.

The growth rate targets for the fifth development plan period have been fixed at modest levels, in view of the depression the economy has been going through in recent years and the need to contain external financing of the balance of payments and to maintain government deficits within prudent limits.

For agriculture, the growth rate has been kept at the current 4.5 per cent over the period 1984 to 1987, rising to five per cent in 1988. Employment in agriculture is expected to grow at about four per cent a year and an improvement in average labour production of about one per cent a year is projected. Improved policies on agricultural prices, marketing, credit and land use are expected to help raise agricultural output, but on the other hand it is projected that there will almost undoubtedly be a year or two of poor rainfall, resulting in low agricultural output somewhere along the line over the next five years. In view of this, the plan projects an average annual growth rate of 4.6 per cent as a reasonable target to set.

In the manufacturing sector, the plan projects that the process of recovery should be well underway from 1984, gathering strength in 1985. The growth rate targets have been kept low for 1984 and 1985, especially given the fact that real capital formation in manufacturing has shown a sharp decline over the past few years. But while this factor will continue to have a depressing effect on the manufacturing sector for some time into the future, it is projected that there will be many positive factors - such as a revival in domestic and external demand, easing in foreign exchange shortages, greater availability of credit to the private sector, export incentives and the reactivation of idle production capacity - which should bring about progressive recovery.

The contribution of the government sector to the gdp is expected to grow at a lower rate than the overall gdp. This is as a consequence of the decision to leave a greater share of the national resources to the private sector. The growth rate for the building and construction sector is expected to show an improvement as a result of easier availability of domestic credit and foreign exchange, while the finance, real estate and business services sector is expected to show a slower

growth in view of the fact that interest rates are not likely to rise further and the growth of new institutions is not likely to be maintained at the high level of the recent past.

Changes in domestic price levels in Kenya have over the years corresponded quite closely to changes in the international prices of tradables, as would be expected for a small and highly open economy. This trend is expected to be maintained, while it is assumed that there will be no further adjustment of the exchange rate over the five-year period. Kenya had to devalue the shilling thrice over the past three years by a total of over 35 per cent.

The country's external terms of trade are expected to improve slightly, especially following the fall in crude oil prices towards the end of 1982, but they will remain below the level of 1976. It is assumed that because of the lag between import orders and deliveries, only about 80 per cent of the 1982 fall in the price of oil will be effective for Kenya's imports in 1983, with the remainder expected to be reflected in 1984 imports. In view of this, the terms of trade are expected to improve in two successive years, 1983 and 1984, and thereafter to resume a trend of gradual decline reflecting a faster rise in the prices of Kenya's imports, such as industrial supplies, machinery and equipment, as opposed to the prices of her exports, such as coffee and tea. Due to this initial rise and later fall in terms of trade, the real per capita gdp growth over the five-year period is expected to be roughly one per cent.

To attain the projected higher rate of production, the economy requires an expanded capital base in the form of machinery and other capital equipment, transport equipment, buildings and other construction works, land improvements and breeding and dairy stock. It is estimated that to achieve the projected growth output, it will be necessary to have additional gross investment amounting to £4,819 million in fixed capital over the five years. At the same time, there will be an estimated addition to stocks of finished and intermediate goods worth about £270 million, bringing the total gross investment requirement over this period to £5,089 million.

In 1980/81, the total expenditure of government ministers as a proportion of the gdp at market prices rose sharply to an unprecedented level of about 29 per cent. Tight controls imposed on

government spending in 1982/83 brought this figure down to 23.1 per cent. The fifth development plan provides for a further cut in 1983/84, followed by a gradual recovery by 1987/88 to approximately the level of 1982/83.

The deficit in Kenya's balance of payments as a percentage of the gross domestic product is expected to fall from nine per cent in 1982 to five per cent in 1988, with most of the adjustment occurring early in the plan period. To meet the balance of payments requirements, the government intends to finance much of its budget deficit through external borrowing. By exercising firm control over its budget deficit, the government expects to borrow less from domestic sources, leaving a growing share of the domestic resources during the course of the plan at the disposal of the private sector.

While the private sector is responsible for over 70 per cent of the nation's output, it received only 32 per cent of the domestic bank credit available in 1980/81 and 46 per cent in 1981/82 financial years. It is the intention of the government under the new plan to ensure that the sector has access to a share of bank credit equal to its share of the national output throughout the plan period.

Interest and principal payment on government debt, both domestic and external, in the 1983/84 financial year, will amount to about 33 per cent of the total government current revenue. Since debt servicing has a first claim on government earnings, only 62 per cent of the government revenue is available to finance other government expenditures. Efforts will be made during the plan period to reduce government borrowing as a percentage of both government revenues and the gross domestic product. This, together with the projected increase in revenue and cuts in expenditure, is expected to

lower the deficit from 20.3 per cent in 1983/84 to 15.0 per cent in the 1987/88 financial year - a fall of from 4.3 to 3.6 per cent in respect to the gross domestic product.

During the plan period, the government also expects to strengthen the forward budget which is a critical link between the development plan and the annual budgets which translate the public sector components of the plan into constructive action. This will be done in two ways, firstly, by incorporating the budgets of parastatals into the process to ensure that their plans for expanding operations, generating and retaining revenue, and drawing on government for funds and loan guarantees are fully consistent with the nation's development strategy and the government's allocation of its own resources, and secondly, by devolving greater initiative in identifying and implementing projects and programmes and greater responsibility for budgeting and financial control to the districts under the newly introduced policy of district focus for rural development (see separate story on page 15).

The fifth development plan notes that successful development in Kenya depends closely on three conditions: a prosperous and growing international economy, adequate flow of external aid to finance unavoidable balance of payments and budget deficits, and a domestic development strategy successfully implemented to capitalise and build on emerging opportunities. The government notes that there are signs that the international economy is beginning to recover from the severe recession of the last few years and that external concessionary loans will be forthcoming on a scale consistent with the nation's capacity to service the debts incurred. The critical remaining condition is to build on these opportunities in a constructive way. That is a domestic responsibility. ■

NEW POLICY TO FOCUS ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 16 Dec 83 pp 15, 17

[Text]

THE Kenya government is finally implementing the district focus policy under which districts will become the operation centres for all the planning and implementation of rural development programmes. Preparations for the programme, ordered by President Moi late last year, have been going on since June and implementation begins in January next year.

The objective of the new policy is to broaden the base of rural development efforts by encouraging local initiative that will complement the role of development-oriented ministries, thereby improving the productivity of development work by increasing effectiveness in the identification of problems, mobilisation of resources and project implementation.

The district development committees (DDCs) will become the foundation of the new decentralised development strategy and will be responsible for the identification of district-wide needs and opportunities, the establishment of project priorities, the coordination and supervision of the development projects and the development and preparation of the district development plan. Each district, through the DDC, will be responsible for its own rural development planning and coordination, project implementation, management of development resources, and local procurement of goods and services. The role of the various departments at district level will expand from the current focus on direct provision of development and recurrent services to a much broader mandate of ensuring that the work of their respective ministries is integrated with other development activities in the district under the

direction of the district commissioner, who will be the chief executive officer for rural development activities in each district.

The mandate for identifying, planning and coordinating development programmes at the district level will cover all projects, be they government- or foreign donor-sponsored, or those initiated through self-help efforts or by the various local authorities. Long-term planning will involve the identification and analysis of local development needs and establishment of development priorities which will form the basis for the preparation of the district development plans. So, while in the past district development plans were merely unconstrained lists of all projects wanted in the district, they will in future focus on establishing priorities and using those priorities to identify projects that can be funded with the resources available.

The principal source of funds for the district rural development programme will come from individual ministries, which will designate a portion of their annual development budgets for this purpose. The funds will be made available through the DDCs for use in approved projects that fall within the guidelines and funding ceilings established by the various ministries concerned. Development projects that are not specific to a particular district but cut across several districts will be coordinated by the ministry headquarters in Nairobi, or through provincial headquarters where possible, but in conjunction with the DDCs of the districts involved. Other sources of funds will include the self-help (or Harambee) movement in forms of

contribution of money, materials or labour, and special area programmes, such as the arid and semi-arid land programmes, which are not always available in all districts but are responsible for a substantial flow of resources into some rural development projects, and which are being incorporated into the new district focus strategy.

It is anticipated that a new mechanism - the district development fund (DDF) - will be established under which financial resources for rural development will be channelled directly from the treasury to the DDF of each district. These monies will be under the management of the DDCs for approved projects and will not be tied to any sector but will, instead, complement those ministry allocations that are insufficient for local district needs.

Under the new policy, the ministries will continue to be responsible for proposing and directing national policy for their respective sectors of development activities through their contributions to the preparations of the national development plan and through special policy papers. They will also carry out strategic planning as well as manage the multi-district and national development projects.

To facilitate the implementation of the rural development projects, procedures for obtaining supplies and services are being amended to provide for greater flexibility in local procurement. The authority of the district tender board (which will be incorporated as a special purpose committee of the DDC) is being enhanced to allow it initially to adjudicate tenders for supplies and services to the tune of shs. 50,000 and tenders for construction projects up to shs. 2 million. This will shift much of the responsibility for procurement of inputs for most development programmes from the national to the district level. Other special purpose committees that will be incorporated under the DDCs will include the district agricultural committees, the district education boards, the district community development committees and the joint loan boards. Each DDC will be empowered to establish such other special purpose committees as it may deem necessary or to merge or scrap any of those existing.

Given the varied channels from which development resources will flow, and the distinct characteristics of many of the sources, the responsibility for

resource management at the district level will become a very complex task and the coordination of the DDC will be particularly critical to the effective management of those resources. It will be necessary for the various ministries to strengthen the professional capabilities in their district staff and this will require both the training of staff members already in the districts and the redeployment to the districts of some senior technical and professional staff from Nairobi and the provincial offices. The redeployment of staff will necessitate the upgrading of district job group classifications and the establishment of incentives to attract people with the necessary qualifications to district posts.

As an initial step towards the implementation of the district focus strategy, the allocation for district cash float funds has been increased from a total of £1.3 million to £4.961 million. The allocation for each district is influenced by its distance from Nairobi and the level of both its recurrent and development expenditure, with some districts like Mombasa being allocated £346,000, up from its present allocation of £10,000.

The treasury is providing facilities for the districts to claim reimbursements directly from the paymaster general instead of submitting claims to the various ministries and departments through their provincial officials, as is currently the case. These facilities, however, will only be available to those districts whose general performance and financial control meet the accounting standards set by the treasury. Each district will be separately assessed by treasury officials and the target is that all district treasuries should have attained the required standard within nine months of the date that they are assessed and graded.

All rural development-oriented ministries have been directed to prepare forward budgets that will establish their expenditure ceilings for district projects in each district. In the meantime, the executive committees of the DDCs proceed with design and costing work on the high priority projects in their districts. An estimates working group from each ministry will meet during February and March next year to incorporate the district project proposals into their budgets for submission to the ministry of finance. During April through June, the ministry budgets will be consolidated into the national budget, for approval by parliament. ■

IDB INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT REPORTED EXTENSIVE

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 16 Dec 83 pp 24, 25

[Text] **THE** Industrial Development Bank Limited was incorporated on January 12, 1973, for the purpose of stimulating the industrial development of the country by assisting in the promotion, establishment, expansion and modernisation of medium- and large-scale manufacturing enterprises. The bank commenced operations towards the end of 1973, during which period two projects were approved for a total amount of shs. 11.7 million in loans. Since then the number of investment approvals has grown remarkably and as at December 31, 1982, 103 projects had been approved consisting of shs. 1,056 million in loans and shs. 84.0 million in equity, net of deletions. As of the same date, disbursements totalled shs. 525.2 million comprising shs. 468.1 million and shs. 57.1 million in loans and equity respectively.

The bank's investment portfolio is properly diversified both geographically and by economic sector. In keeping with the government policy of decentralisation of industry, the bank has endeavoured to find viable projects in all parts of the country and, to date, several investments have been made outside the major industrial towns of Nairobi, Mombasa and Thika. It is hoped that these investments will contribute significantly to the economic development of the areas in which they are located.

As regards investment by the industrial sector, the bank's portfolio is well spread and as at December 31, 1982, the major sectors in which the bank had invested included hotels and tourism (18.7 per cent), food and beverages (14.1 per cent), basic metal

industries (13.6 per cent), chemicals and pharmaceuticals (12.2 per cent), engineering and metal processing (10.6 per cent) and textiles and fabrics (9.0 per cent). Other sectors included wood, pulp, paper and printing (5.1 per cent), fibres and cordages (4.7 per cent), motor vehicles assembly (4.0 per cent), mining and minerals (3.2 per cent), rubber and plastics (4.1 per cent) and communication, transport and power (0.7 per cent). These investments are expected to contribute substantially to the economic development of the country by providing additional employment to 30,000 people and contribute to savings in foreign exchange of shs. 1,259 million per annum.

The bank's operating performance is largely dependent on the performance of the projects that it supports financially. During the initial years of its operations, most of the projects assisted by the bank were new and were not, therefore, in a position to yield a return by way of dividends or service loans properly. As a result, the bank's operating performance has not been very profitable; although modest profits of shs. 386,000 and shs. 1.386 million were made in 1975 and 1976 respectively. The reasons for the poor performance during recent years can be traced to the general poor conditions prevailing in the Kenyan and world economy. Most IDB-assisted projects have suffered considerably from the effects of recession, including restrictions on the importation of industrial raw materials, spare parts and other essential inputs. These restrictions, coupled with devaluations, inflation, high interest rates and

constrained local borrowing, have greatly affected the profitability and viability of many IDB-assisted projects, which have, in turn, found it increasingly difficult to meet their loan obligations. As a result, the arrears position has worsened and IDB has found it necessary to make large provisions for possible diminution of its portfolio investment, which explains why the accumulated loss at December 31, 1982, amounted to shs. 51.0 million.

To achieve its present level of operations, the IDB has been able to mobilise resources, mainly from abroad, with the assistance of the government. Considerable success has been achieved in attracting foreign funds and several lines of credit have been negotiated with various external lenders. In this respect, funds have been obtained from IBRD, BADEA, ADB, DEG, EIB, Exim Bank of India and Switzerland. However, most of these lines of credit have been exhausted and IDB has forwarded fresh applications to EIB, ADB and DEG for additional lines of credit to avoid experiencing a shortage of foreign currency resources in 1984.

With regard to local resources, the position is very serious, as the bank has almost depleted its local currency funds. The lack of local resources has forced IDB to suspend the Medium Scale Enterprises Scheme which had been started in 1978 for the purpose of promoting Kenyan entrepreneurs with good projects mainly requiring local currency funds. To improve the situation, the bank is trying to mobilise local resources from local financial institutions and, to date, four institutions have expressed willingness to lend a total of shs. 60 million, subject to their being granted a "Letter of Awareness" from the treasury. So far the treasury has not granted such a letter and in its absence IDB cannot borrow from them for lack of security. Attempts have also been made to borrow from the NSSF but these efforts have not been successful, since such borrowing requires the approval of

treasury which has so far not been granted.

The other major source of local resources is share capital. When the bank was established in 1973, it had a share capital of shs. 40 million. This was subsequently increased to shs. 80 million in 1975, shs. 160 million in 1978 and shs. 240 million in 1979. At the moment all the share capital is virtually paid up. To improve the borrowing base of the bank, the board of directors has recommended that the authorised share capital of the bank be increased from shs. 240 million to shs. 360 million but the shareholders' approval is still awaited. It is critical, for the survival of the bank, that the share capital be increased as approved and recommended by the board. This will facilitate the external lenders (IBRD and EIB) favourably to consider additional lines of credit to IDB which are needed urgently.

The IDB has also made other proposals for improving the performance of the bank where it feels urgent attention is required. It has, for instance, recommended that a rehabilitation fund be established to assist IDB's projects with capital structure problems to prevent them from collapsing. Such projects would require soft funds to avoid heavy debt servicing. The bank also feels that the possibility of borrowing foreign currency loans which have longer moratorium and repayment periods, coupled with low interest rates, should be explored in conjunction with the treasury. Such funds could be available from the Saudi Fund, Norad, SIFA, USAID, etc. This would create a better margin for IDB's operations as some of the present sources are very expensive.

When it was established, the IDB had a staff of 18 people in two departments. With the increase in its level of operations, the bank has developed to four departments with a total staff of 120 people, of whom 40 are professional staff. The bank values training highly and has been training people both locally and abroad to enhance their professional skills and capabilities. ■

LOCAL COMPANY SUPPLYING TECHNOLOGY

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 6 Dec 83 p 13

[Article by Patrick Ngugi]

[Text] Seacom Marine Electronics Engineering Ltd. one of the leading companies involved in professional electronics engineering in Mombasa, has just opened a branch in Nairobi.

According to its managing director, Mr I. Kasera, various organisations in Nairobi, which are interested in marine engineering, will not need to send their queries all the way to Mombasa and they will no longer have to wait for weeks for replies. Their queries will be answered and many problems solved in Nairobi. The Nairobi branch is on the first floor of the Reinsurance Plaza.

Mr Kasera, who was interviewed in his 14th floor office in Bima Towers, Mombasa, said that many organisations in Nairobi with simple problems had difficulty getting someone in Mombasa to attend to their problems.

But sometimes it was quite expensive because of the high charges on the long distance telephone calls and delays in the mail. With the opening of the Nairobi office, enquiries will be made cheaply and answered promptly.

The principal activities are radio communications--Very High Frequency (VHF), marine electronics, radar, echo-sounder and gyrocompass. Other important activities include installation and servicing of antenna system, electronic instrumentation, security and access control.

The company also supplies electronic communication equipment for radio and television, ship-to-shore and point-to-point, HF and VHF equipment. Its activities are organised in two divisions and these are marine and commercial.

Seacom's marine business is conducted in the port by its experienced marine electronics engineers. According to Mr Kasera, a wide range of marine equipment is serviced and maintained.

These equipment include marine radar, echo-sounders, direction finders, gyrocompass, auto-pilot, VHF and HF. The company has supplied the needs

of marine equipment users in the port of Mombasa and throughout the coastal area of the country.

"Today, Seacom is one of the leading marine electronics engineering companies and has particular expertise in marine radar installation by using local facilities in the port of Mombasa," Mr Kasera says.

He adds that his company also acts as an agent for the manufacturers of marine equipment in Europe, the United States and Japan. Seacom therefore enjoys access to the full technological and scientific resources of marine equipment manufacturers in the world. The manufactures provide free courses for Seacom's engineers. One technician of the company has already gained from these free training programmes abroad. Three more are to get similar training in Japan and Europe next year.

Mr Julius Rakewa recently returned from UK where he attended a course on gyrocompass arranged by S. G. Brown at Watford, England.

"We are arranging for three more engineers to attend courses in Japan and West Germany. These are some of the countries which we represent locally," Mr Kasera said.

The company has a workshop on Abdul Nasser Road in Mombasa. This is where the company repairs VHF equipment, radios, public address systems, conference and simultaneous interpretation systems, alarm and detection devices, radio and television, PABX and PAX systems, citizen band radios, and mobile radio telephone installations.

Mr Kasera says that his company is headed by Kenyans. He says that his company is very grateful to the Government.

CSO: 3400/468

TECHNICAL TEAM SENT TO WORK IN ZIMBABWE

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 16 Dec 83 p 3

[Text] Kenya is ready to assist the newly independent state of Zimbabwe in the technical field so that they can be self-reliant in future, the KP and TC who are leaving today for Zimbabwe to work tions, Mr. Kipng'eno arap Ng'eny, has said. [as published]

Speaking on the occasion of a farewell party organised for 26 technicians from the KP and TC who are leaving today for Zimbabwe to work in the Zimbabwe Posts and Telecommunications Corporation on a two-year secondment, Ng'eny called on them to be good ambassadors while there.

He called on the technicians to continue working as they have been doing in Kenya and not to behave as if they were expatriates "but rather as workers".

He said the technicians should be friendly to their Zimbabwean colleagues and pass on to them the knowledge they have so that when they leave those understudying them will have acquired the needed knowledge.

He said that their secondment to Zimbabwe was a true sign of African brotherhood and cooperation.

Also at the ceremony was the Zimbabwe high commissioner to Kenya, Mr. E. R. M. Garwe, who paid glowing tribute to President Moi for sacrificing the 26 skilled workers to assist his country.

He said that the Zimbabwean /Uhuru/ [in italics] struggle was the same as Kenya's and like Kenya soon after independence was facing as acute shortage of skilled manpower because the former racists government never trained blacks for skilled jobs.

"These are artificial problems created by our colonial masters problems we will overcome by recruiting skilled personnel from Third World countries who suffered the same problems and who will be willing to provide their expertise," he said. [as published]

The Zimbabwe government had earlier on in the year sent an urgent request to Kenya for technicians to man their telecommunications equipment following

serious shortage of qualified personnel especially in the department of telecommunications.

The technicians will man the external plant, underground cables, radio and line transmission and automatic telephone switching equipment.

CSO: 3400/468

KENYA

NATIONAL WATER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM LAUNCHED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 12 Dec 83 p 13

[Article by Gichuru Njihia]

[Text] Water development has been taken seriously right from independence because it was needed everywhere. The Government launched the "Watering the nation programme".

Since water was important factor in national development, the Government had to plan carefully. Huge amounts of money were allocated for water programmes. Wananchi had to play their part and many fund-raising meetings were held to compliment government efforts to supply water to the nation.

As the Minister for Water Development, Jeremiah Nyagah has said many times the government is determined to ensure that all wananchi have access to clean water. President Daniel arap Moi has done a great deal in the effort to take clean piped water to the wananchi.

The basic goal of the national water development policy is to provide clean piped water for human and livestock consumption by the year 2000. The Government has been observing the principles of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade which started in 1981 and ends in 1990. The government established an action committee comprising of representatives of various ministries in order to formulate policies, strategies and programmes for the decades.

The objectives for the 1990 are complete coverage in all designated urban areas and 75 per cent of the rural areas. For sanitation, the target is 90 per cent of the towns and 50 per cent for the rural areas.

Currently, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development in the latest economic survey, says that only 75 per cent of the urban and 15 per cent of the rural population are adequately supplied with water.

This is no mean achievement by the Government considering that at independence, very few urban centres had planned sanitation.

As for the rural areas, the colonial settlers cared about only their homesteads and their livestock but not for the Africans who provided the farms

with cheap labour. The Africans depended entirely on streams and rivers for their water. Some of the rivers were seasonal and during dry periods, Kenyans in the rural areas had to walk long distances with water containers on their heads or backs, in search of water.

At independence Kenyans decided they must have clean water. Fundraising meetings were held to raise the money for water projects and since then they have not stopped.

Multi-million water projects have been launched and considering the existing economic constraints and the demand for water and sanitation services, new approaches have to be formulated.

The Government has invested millions of shillings on water projects.

Rural water supply has been progressing steady. The giant Kandara water project initiated by the local people is an excellent example.

Since 1970, a programme was set up to provide water in the rural areas. It has been done in various segments.

The Ministry of Agriculture estimates that by 1970, the Government had provided water for about 3 million people in the rural areas and about 1.5 million in the urban areas.

The figure has increased since then and about six million people are now getting water regularly.

CSO: 3400/468

PORT SERVICES HAVE BEEN IMPROVED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 6 Dec 83 p 14

[Article by Amboka Andere]

[Text] Many Kenyan industries rely on imported material most of which is brought into the country through the port of Mombasa.

Many industries export their products through the port of Mombasa. For this reason it is important for the port to be managed properly.

Last month the chairman of the Kenya Ports Authority, Mr Simon Mbogua said in Mombasa that poor performance in the cargo handling had cost cargo owners in the Third World \$10,000 million in the Seventies.

He said: "Most of this financial burden was, and is being borne by importers and exporters in the developing countries — those least able to afford it."

The port of Mombasa has been vastly improved since independence. Today the port handles more ships, many of them much bigger than it was capable of accepting in 1963.

Mombasa has played a very important in Kenya's development. There was a time when the port was badly congested with more cargo coming in than the equipment and manpower could cope with. Some of the cargo was urgently needed for industrial

purposes or development projects in Kenya and neighbouring countries.

Fortunately, the port's management realised the need to improve the port's performance and a great deal has been achieved since. Not that the port of Mombasa is perfect. Efforts are continuously being made to improve performance even further. Bandari College was established as an important training institution for the port staff. Many courses seminars have been held there for various categories of staff. There have also been many international courses held there for port workers from various parts of the third world.

Every good port manager knows that cargo has to be put through the port quickly and efficiently. This is something KPA is constantly trying to improve on and the results have been very good. With the coming of containerisation, the facilities in the port of Mombasa have had to be improved. Giant cranes for handling containers have been installed in the port and the upcountry container depot will soon be operating, making container transportation more efficient.

All this is the result of careful planning and hard work on the part of the port staff. It is in fact important that the port of Mombasa operate efficiently because anything less would be harmful not only to the Kenyan economy but also to neighbouring countries.

Uganda relies heavily on the port of Mombasa for her imports and exports as do other regions like southern Sudan, eastern Zaire, Rwanda and Burundi.

Thus the Kenya Ports Authority has a very special role in the industrial and agricultural development of Kenya and neighbouring countries. The authority has as a result of its efficient and carefully planned operations, enjoyed good financial returns. Neighbouring countries now pay for services in foreign exchange.

There are plans to develop a second port for the port of Mombasa may not always be able to cope with the increasing demands on it. Still it must be said that the port has coped admirably with the heavy traffic that is thrust upon it by various industries in eastern Africa.

BRIEFS

COFFEE UNION REJECTED--After several years of dissatisfaction, members of the Ndumberi Coffee Society have rejected the Kiambu Coffee Growers Co-operative Union as their middlemen. In a memorandum copied to the commissioner for co-operative, the district commissioner of Kiambu, the district co-operative officer, and the area MP among others, the members who held a meeting at Ndumberi chief's camp accused the union of gross mismanagement and inefficiency. The members noted that the union was founded by 10 coffee societies to ensure centralised administration, better marketing, maintenance and the establishment of coffee factories. It was also to provide farmers with fertilizers and insecticides at a minimum cost. But they complained that today none of these services is available, although the union continued to deduct "exorbitant fees" from the farmers. The general manager of the co-operative union could not be reached for comment.--KNA [Text] [Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 16 Dec 83 p 3]

VISITORS PAY IN FOREIGN CASH--Foreigners will now have to pay their hotel bills and airport tax in foreign currency. President Daniel arap Moi issued this directive yesterday on his return from the New Delhi Commonwealth leaders' summit. The president warned that those concerned must ensure that the directive was followed. He said foreigners should not be given a chance to convert their money into local currency before meeting their bills. "How will you know where such foreigners had converted such currency? It could be at the black market in River Road," said the president. Addressing the huge welcoming crowd, President Moi said he wanted shopkeepers to ensure that foreigners had converted their currency officially by checking foreign exchange receipts. President Moi noted that one foreigner had been given a chance to escape with shs. 400 million and he wondered how such people could be traced. [Excerpt] [Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 1 Dec 83 p 1]

VILLAGE DEMOLISHED FOR AIRSTRIP--Kisumu Ndogo village in Malindi is to be demolished to give way for the expansion of an adjacent airstrip. The Malindi mayor, Mr. Morris Kupalia, told a Jamhuri Day gathering that the villagers would be moved to a new site. They would be given enough notice before the move, he said, and appealed to them to co-operate with the government. He noted that the expansion of the airstrip would help accelerate development in the area. Malindi marked the 20th independence anniversary celebrations with variety shows presented by cultural dancers, choirs, acrobats and games. The DO, Mr. Callistus Akello, hailed the government

for its contribution towards national development and the welfare of the local people. He also commended /wananchi/ for their contribution through /harambee/ [in italics] spirit.--KNA [Text] [Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 15 Dec 83 p 7]

ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH ROK--The Republic of Korea provided the Republic of Kenya with power tillers and motor vehicles free of charge in 1977 and has since been offering economic and technological assistance for the development of automobile, electronic and marine industries. The volume of trade between the two countries has increased every year and in 1982 it reached a total of US \$23 million, which is three times the amount of 1977. Korea's exports to Kenya consist mostly of fertilisers, tyres, textiles, iron and steel products and electronics while imports are mostly heavy fuel oil, coffee and animal hides. Presently three major companies have representatives in Kenya: the Hyundai Group, the Daewoo Group and the Sunkyoung Group. To boost Kenyan-Korean trade, a number of Korean firms have been participating in the periodic Nairobi International Shows since 1971. Kenyan businessmen are invited to take part in SITRA, an annual international trade fair in Seoul. The Korean Government plans to encourage Korean business firms to participate in the implementation of long-term economic development plans of Kenya in the belief that Korea's experience of having successfully carried out a series of similar plans over the past two decades can be profitably adapted to Kenyan development. [Text] [Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 12 Dec 83 p 41]

HIGH PYRETHRUM PRICES--It appears that Kenya's effort to sell pyrethrum to the US Defence Department has come to an impasse. Neither the nation's representatives here, nor an American Congressman interested in the trade have been able to convince the Defence Agency that it should buy the insecticide for the US strategic materials stockpile. As one US official put it, the deal "will never happen." Kenya is the largest exporter of pyrethrum in the world. But skyrocketing prices for the crop, the availability of cheaper synthetic substitutes and the sluggish world economy have left the nation with few customers and a surplus of pyrethrum now equivalent to two years' harvest. Congressman William Alexander (Democrat of Arkansas) had hoped to arrange a bartering agreement by which Kenya would supply pyrethrum in return for US rice, according to an official close to the sales talks. Mr Alexander's state is a major producer of rice. But that proposal has apparently collapsed in the face of the Defence Department's lack of interest. Earlier this year, a US Department of Agriculture official laid Kenya's problems with disposing of its pyrethrum stocks at the door of pyrethrum prices. "Unless the Kenyan Government drastically reduces its asking price" it will have a "hard time selling the crop", he said. The official said that the market for pyrethrum in the US and elsewhere plunged a few years ago after prices charged for the commodity went "sky high". While the high prices benefited growers in Kenya and other pyrethrum-exporting countries in the short run, the prices also stimulated development of synthetic substitutes for the insecticide. These substitutes eventually "captured" much of the market originally dominated by pyrethrum, the agriculture official said. [Text] [Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 11 Dec 83 p 20]

FINANCIAL AID FROM CANADA--Kenya gets a lion's share of the Canadian aid in Africa and receives Sh420 million every year, the Canadian High Commissioner to Kenya, Mr David Miles Miller, said yesterday. Mr Miller said compared to the rest of African countries, Kenya benefits from the largest proportion of aid through the Canadian programme. The High Commissioner, who called on the Minister for Agriculture and Livestock Development, Mr William Odongo Omamo, said the money meets costs of scholarships, energy, agriculture and rural programmes. The envoy said Canadian involvement in wheat research in the country had led to the growing of the crop in marginal lands like the Mara. He said 10 honey refining stations had been established in rural areas with Canadian assistance. Mr Omamo praised the excellent relations between the two countries. Saying that his Ministry benefited directly from Canadian assistance, Mr Omamo revealed that Sh48.4 million had been spent on the Wheat and Oil Seeds Research Project at Njoro in the last five years. On bee-keeping, the Minister said the country was becoming self-sufficient in honey. "Canada has increased the population of bees by providing Sh20 million and training six Kenyans in bee-keeping". Mr Omamo cited agro-forestry and livestock, as special areas where Canadian assistance would be needed. The Minister singled out tick-borne diseases as the major problem. He said what was needed was a sufficient number of dips and compulsory dipping. Mr Miller said the donor countries like Canada were pleased with the proposed district focus. The annual review of Canadian aid to Kenya will be done in February, he said. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 16 Dec 83 p 10]

FARMERS LEAVE UNION--More than 700 farmers belonging to Ndumberi Coffee Society, have resolved to dissociate themselves from Kiambu Coffee Growers Co-operative Union. In a memorandum, the members accused the union of gross mismanagement and inefficiency. The members noted that the union was founded by ten coffee societies to ensure centralised administration, better marketing, maintenance and establishment of coffee factories and to provide farmers with fertilisers and insecticides at a minimum cost. They however complained yesterday that none of these services were available although the union continued to deduct exorbitant fees from farmers. At a meeting at Ndumberi chief's camp, the members charged that out of the ten coffee societies who founded the union, five have pulled out. They added that it was their turn. They noted that the cost of getting one kilogramme of coffee to the factory was Sh3.60; they received Sh2.70 from the union yet it received Sh5.00 from KPCU (Kenya Planters Co-operative Union). The union administration was accused of negligence, nepotism and favouritism in allocation of loans. The members said that several tons of coffee berries were rotting in the factories because they had not been collected for a long time. In their 21 point memorandum, the farmers also complained that they have not received any dividends although they had been promised for so long. They requested KPCU and the manager of Ndumberi Coffee Factory not to make any payments to the union until the matter has been clarified.--KNA [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 16 Dec 83 p 8]

FINANCIAL AID FROM SWEDEN--Kenya will be receiving Sh20 million from Sweden every year for various projects, the Swedish Ambassador to Kenya, Mr [name illegible] Faltheim, said yesterday. Speaking at Sunflower Nurses School

in Huruma, Nairobi where he was guest of honour at the parents day occasion, Mr Faltheim praised the director of Faith Homes of Kenya, Mr. Nilsson Fride for the good work in maintaining the Homes. The ceremony was also attended by Mr Andrew Ngumba, area MP and Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 3 Dec 83 p 1]

NYANZA PROVINCE MAIZE CROP INCREASE--Nyanza Province produced more than two million bags of maize last year, the Provincial Commissioner, Mr Francis Cherogony, said yesterday. Addressing thousands of wananchi who had gathered at Moi Stadium, Kisumu to celebrate and hear the President's Jamhuri Day message, Mr Cherogony said the maize was more than enough for consumption in the province. At the time of independence, the province produced only 8,000 bags of maize. On education, Mr Cherogony said primary schools in the province had increased to 2,480 while secondary schools had increased to 448. Mr Cherogony said the province had 500 tarmac roads and classified roads running to 8,000 kilometres, with 1,000km of access roads. He appealed to the business community to invest in Kisumu because the town had all the required facilities. He also appealed to Nyanza people, staying outside the province to pay regular visits so as to help their parents in the rural areas. Also present at the occasion, were the Kisumu Mayor, Councillor Nicholas Omolo and the Kisumu County Council chairman, Coun. Festo Nyandiga. In Kisii, leaders were asked to shun clannism and sectionalism if more development was to be achieved. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 13 Dec 83 p 3]

HUNDREDS TO GET LAND--All the 900-plus members of Nairobi's Embakasi Ranching Company Ltd, are to be settled on their 14,000-acre land before the end of next year. Over 2,000 shareholders have already been allocated a 1/4-acre residential plot each, the chairman, Mr Godfrey Muhuri Muchiri, said yesterday. He urged all members who had not cleared the outstanding Sh3,500 debt on every share to do so immediately so they could get the plot to build houses. Mr Muchiri, who is the MP for Embakasi, also told hundreds of members at their ranch that the board of directors had bought two pieces of land--one at Langata and the other at Athi River--of 1,060 acres at a cost of some Sh7.2 m. He said the board had got title deeds for the plots although some Sh1.2m was still outstanding. Mr Muchiri was addressing the shareholders during their seventh annual general meeting at their farm opposite Dandora's Ruai Primary School. Members resolved to contribute Sh100,000 from the company's coffee towards a Harambee funds drive for the construction of schools in the area. The Harambee is scheduled for February 5 next year. Mr Shah Sureshchandra, the company's auditors, read accounts for 1982. The meeting resolved to retain the auditors for future accounts. The auditor said as at December 31, 1982, the company had incurred a loss of Sh142,177 which was an improvement on the previous year's. He said net assets as per the same period stood at Sh12,187,281. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 5 Dec 83 p 20]

FAMILIES MUST VACATE LAND--More than 300 families in West Kitutu Location, in Kisii District, have been ordered by the DC, Mr Maurice Makhanu, to vacate their 28-acre piece of land within eight days. Issuing the order, the DC said the families have been living on the land unlawfully.

They were told to vacate the land at the beginning of next year or face legal action. The notice to vacate the land was issued to the families on July 7 after Marita Ogwora had filed a case with the local administration, demanding that Aminga Gichana, Mr Ibrahim Mageto, Mr Siro Otieno and Mr Mosoti Nyakenogo were occupying his land illegally. One of the victims, Mr Nyakenogo, 63, who is blind, told the NATION yesterday that he didn't know where to go next after the notice had expired. He said that he was born and raised on that piece of land in 1920 and had several children all of whom were born there. Mr Nyakenogo challenged the decision by the DC, saying it favoured Mr Ogwora and said he would appeal against the decision after obtaining a full judgment from the DC. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 13 Dec 83 p 10]

MWICIGI LAMENTS SAVANNA WASTE--Seven million square kilometres of grazing land in the Savanna of Africa lie in waste due to the tsetse fly menace, an Assistant Minister of Agriculture and Livestock Development, Mr G. N. Mwicigi, said yesterday. "Due to tsetse fly, livestock production is unevenly distributed," the Assistant Minister said when he opened the tsetse control seminar for Eastern Africa at the International Laboratory for Research Animal Diseases (ILRAD), Kabete. The four-day seminar is organised by Desert Locust Control Organisation for Eastern Africa (DLCOE). He told delegates from Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda that they should discuss ways and means to control the fly. Vector control, the Minister advised, was the only permanent solution to the tsetse fly menace. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 6 Dec 83 p 10]

CSO: 3400/468

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT--A National Democratic Front of Liberia has been formed, according to a statement, signed by Mr Chea Cheapoo, received by WEST AFRICA. The release said the NDF was a nonpartisan alliance committed to the establishment of democracy in Liberia and formed to coordinate the struggle to hasten civil constitutional rule. Towards this end, it called on the PRC to increase the membership of the already appointed Election Commission to reflect the diversity of political views by including one representative each from the National Bar Association, the University of Liberia Administration, the Liberian Federation of Labour Unions, the Armed Forces, and the Market Women's Association. It said the commission should become autonomous and be renamed the Interim Election Commission, which would notably ask friendly African nations to help supervise the regularity of the elections. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3462, 19-26 Dec 83 p 2975]

CSO: 3400/484

MALAWI

BRIEFS

FUEL RESTRICTION LIFTED--The office of the president and cabinet in Lilongwe has announced the suspension of motor fuel purchase restrictions from today to the 17th of next month. The announcement said all fuel stations should, therefore, remain open for normal business. [Text] [MB061956 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 6 Jan 84 MB]

CSO: 3400/438

MALI

BRIEFS

MALI-UPPER VOLTA BORDER DISPUTE--The border dispute between Upper Volta and Mali has been referred to the International Court of Justice at The Hague, and both countries have agreed to abide by the Court's decision, according to sources in Holland. The two countries have asked the Court to establish the border between Koro in southern Mali and Djibo in norther Upper Volta.
[Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3460, 5 Dec 83 p 2850]

CSO: 3400/471

BRIEFS

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM BILL DEFEATED--On Saturday 17 December, Parliament defeated a government sponsored bill designed to amend the Constitution and transform Mauritius into a republic within the British Commonwealth (LE MONDE 2-3 October 1983). Sir Aneerood Jugnauth's government failed to obtain the three-fourths majority required for passage of this amendment. Among other things, the bill called for creation of the offices of president and vice-president of the republic. It was defeated through the abstention of the opposition led by Paul Beranger whose proposed amendments to the government bill had previously been rejected by the government. The opposition had proposed transferring the prime minister's powers to the president of the republic and eliminating the position of vice-president of the republic. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Dec 83 p 5] 8041

CSO: 3419/250

MOZAMBIQUE

TRAINING COURSES UNDERWAY, PLANNED FOR FUTURE

National Railroad School

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Dec 83 p 9

[Text] In November, the provincial first secretary of the party and governor of Inhambane, Jose Pascoal Zandamela, led a meeting marking the close of the last school term at the National Railroad School.

At the closing session, the governor of Inhambane made a brief historical summary of what the Railroad School was before and is today. Afterward, teachers and students delivered messages in which they described the difficulties they had encountered during the year. "In spite of everything," said one of the messages, "efforts are and will be developed in the complete execution of the tasks of this school and the country."

Computer Training

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Dec 83 p 8

[Article by Marcelino Silva]

[Text] At the Business Institute in Maputo, a training center for courses in data processing will be set up, and classes should begin during the next school year. According to information given to NOTICIAS by the education director of this intermediate teaching establishment, Rosario Fernandes, the center will be equipped with mini-computers and typewriters.

For the establishment of this project, it is hoped that the equipment needed for the outfitting of this center will have been received from a European country by the end of this year.

Keeping in mind that the installation of the equipment will require that the facilities meet certain minimum conditions, some work is planned for the conversion of several classrooms. This program, according to the same source, is almost completed, with the start-up of the construction work expected soon.

With the installation of the center, the Business Institute of Maputo will be able to offer its own facilities for data processing courses which began in February, 1982.

First course to end in 1984

The capital's Business Institute started the first course in this area of specialization in 1982. The first technicians will graduate in 1984.

At this time, a total of 49 students are enrolled in the program, with 26 in the first year and the remaining 23 in the second. The 49, according to the teaching director of the ICM [Business Institute of Maputo], represent 50 percent of the total number of students who originally matriculated.

The reduction of the number of students during the 2 years is due to some difficulties which are typically found in the first year, among which is the lack of the predisposition and sensitivity of the students in relation to the complexity and nature of the program.

"Most of the students were not prepared, on one hand, for this type of course, and on the other hand, for the effort which this type of course would demand," explained Director Rosario Fernandes.

Until now, successful student completion of the course has been 72 percent of the total, that is in the first and second years. In specific terms, our source said that in the first year, students passing represent 75 percent, while in the second year, they represent 69 percent.

"It must be mentioned that when this course began, that is, in the first year, 1982, the number of passing students registered at that time was 68 percent, which means that growth has occurred, although we feel that it does not yet correspond to the indicators that are required, which should be at least 80 percent," the director further.

Starting the course from scratch

Urged to comment upon whether the establishment of this course was based on previous experimentation, the ICM source mentioned the fact that, in spite of the difficulties which became evident immediately, as was the case in the lack of a teaching staff for this specialty, and even the absence of material conditions, it has been possible "for us to advance to our present situation. We have counted on support from the Eduardo Mondlane University, which has granted us the use of its machines and teachers. For training with machines, our students have to go to the university's training center."

Professorial Training

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 6 Dec 83 p 16

[Article by Jonas Cossa]

[Text] The final evaluation process for future teachers in secondary education is underway at this moment throughout the country.

Reporters from the DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE learned that at the School of Education and Teacher Training (EFEP) in Beira, 295 future first- and second-year teachers, selected in the last semester, have been taking exams since last Saturday.

Atanasio Viegas, the director of that teaching establishment, has affirmed that the first appraisals of the evaluations have been promising. The positive results in each discipline have varied between 84 and 100 percent. There were even areas of study such as Marxism-Leninism, Teaching, and Psychology in which all students passed.

"Even in disciplines considered difficult (mathematics and Portuguese), we have had no bad situations during the year, because these are subjects that are essential for all courses, and therefore required," said Atanasio Viegas.

He added, "At the beginning of each year, we have taken care to make a careful selection of students for the various courses, going over student grades in previous years. However, in this school year, we had problems in first year Portuguese. We went through a semester without enough teachers, and this reflects on students' grades.

It should be noted that EFEP's future teachers graduate in 2 years. At this time, exams are underway for second years students, especially those studying history and Portuguese.

Our source also contacted several students who were of the opinion that the exams were reasonable and that they expected to pass them successfully.

Agricultural Experts Trained

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Dec 83 p 8

[Text] The first basic agricultural technicians to graduate in Inhambane since independence will conclude their studies this year. The new technicians have been studying at the Basic Agrarian School since 1981.

Before 1981, the school was known as the Elementary School of Agriculture. According to the director of the school, who in the meantime did not specify the predictions regarding the number of passing grades, the students at this technical-professional teaching establishment are taught by 22 professors, who give theoretical and practical lectures.

In relation to those who have passed to the third year, the director of the Basic Agrarian School in Inhamussa said that some of them will be assigned to production units, while others will continue their studies.

The provincial first secretary of the party and governor of Inhambane, Jose Pascoal Zandamela, who recently worked in the Homoine district, visited the school. Speaking to the graduating students in particular, he said that, "For the consolidation of political independence, it is necessary to

conquer economic independence, to guarantee that our country will be strong, the Mozambican people will be rich--and this wealth only comes from hands, from work."

He later said that the link between theory and practice (which is the motto of the school), counting on the support of the Cotton Company, permits the preparation of the students for the main fight of the moment: the fight against hunger.

The provincial first secreaary of the party and governor of Inhambane further said that graduating students have a double task: to execute and transmit their knowledge. "To transmit these basic techniques, simple techniques for the population; to know how to undertake a small project in a communal village, to channel a stream of water for the irrigation of a garden plot," he affirmed.

He said in closing that a practical training period would be established, and that the secret of a passing grade lies in this period.

Accounting Courses for Maputo Cooperatives

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Dec 83 p 3

[Text] Seventy-four workers from consumer cooperatives and intercooperative commissions in the city of Maputo finished a qualifying course in basic accounting last Saturday. The closing session was directed by the president of the Maputo Executive Council, Alberto Massavanhane.

Also present at the ceremony were: the director of support and control of the city's executive council; the assistant director of GOAM [Office for the Organization of Provisioning], Amos Junior Matsinhe; and the director of the National Coordinating Commission for Consumer Cooperatives; as well as staff and directors of the cooperative movement in the city.

Of the 74 workers who took the 3-month qualifying course, only 10 did not pass because of their incompetence in the accounting material.

According to what was made public during the closing ceremony, the students who did not pass the course will be assigned to their production units as warehouse cashiers.

Students not to be diverted

The president of the Maputo Executive Council outlined important directions for the sector, having observed that the students who obtained good marks should be assigned exclusively to accounting jobs. Only in exceptional cases, and after being authorized by the director of the department of Consumer cooperatives of GOAM, can they be diverted from their jobs.

In this way, as Alberto Massavanhane emphasized, this seeks to permit efficient organization in the financial management of the cooperative movement in the city of Maputo.

On the other hand, the president of the Maputo Executive Council said that the growth of the cooperative movement that is noted today justifies that the greatest support possible be given to the accounting organization as a way of defending cooperatives from the diversions which have occurred in these establishments.

After remarking that consumer cooperatives constitute an advanced link in the fight against intrigue and monopolization, and a model for the distribution of products to the population, Alberto Massavanhane revealed that more than 50 percent of Maputo's inhabitants are members of cooperatives.

Socialist Emulation next year

In order to permit efficient control of the accounting work in consumer cooperatives, it was determined during the closing ceremony that GOAM brigades will make periodic visits to the cooperatives.

Also decided upon was the introduction next year of the Socialist emulation campaign in cooperatives at the city level in order to create the best possible organization in the field of accounting.

As part of their course material, students studied Decree-Law 9/79, the law of the cooperatives, and views on business, mathematics, operational methods, cost planning, structural systems, fiscal legislation, and bank functions, among others.

The course was organized by the Office for Provisioning of the city of Maputo.

Foreign Trade Course

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 5 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] "The specific nature of our work obliges us to study more. We have to work in order to be experts, specialists," recommended the vice-minister of foreign trade, Daniel Gabriel, to graduates of the many courses given this year at the Staff Training School in Maputo. He spoke at a ceremony organized recently to signal the end of the school year.

The exhortation made by the vice-minister came moments after he had clarified and emphasized that "we have many complex tasks to accomplish. For this reason, we need to create our own ability to communicate with the international market."

He also explained that it was for this reason that the ministry saw the need, in 1981 to open the Staff Training School, which would benefit not only its employees, but also workers in companies protected by it or merely related to it.

It should be mentioned that during this year, 215 students enrolled in this professional training center.

Of this number, only 141 continued their studies to the end, and of these, only 96 passed exams in the various courses specifically linked with foreign trade.

BRIEFS

PEREZ DE CUELLAR VISIT --A visit to Nigeria by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar will go ahead as scheduled toward the end of the month, a spokesman said in New York yesterday. The visit is part of an already announced tour of eight west African countries from 17 January to 3 February during which Perez de Cuellar will discuss the consequences of persistent drought in the sub-Saharan region. There has been no change to the program despite the military coup in Nigeria. [Text] [AB040945 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Jan 84]

SOLDIERS ARRESTED FOR HARASSMENT--Owerri, 6 Jan (NAN)--Six soldiers and three civilians in army uniform have been arrested for harassing traders in Owerri, the commander of the 32d Field Artillery Brigade, Col Isa Ahmed, said in Owerri yesterday. He told newsmen before the arrival of the state governor, that following reports of molestation of traders by the men in uniform, he intervened to stop the practice. He added that soldiers had not been authorised to enter the markets to force reduction in prices of commodities. The brigade commander said that former political appointees in the state who had reported to the police had been sent home to await further instructions. [Text] [AB070850 Lagos NAN in English 0845 GMT 7 Jan 84]

COMMENTARY ON FOREIGN POLICY--The NATIONAL CONCORD analyses what form the country's foreign policy should take. The paper observes that the last civilian administration's penchant for waiting for a consensus before casting its lot on international crises is decidedly anti-African. It says since foreign policy is inevitably based on domestic policy, the federal government should strengthen the nation's economy and social fabric. The paper also advises the Supreme Military Council to acquire a higher vision by painstakingly defining its foreign policy goals and means of actualizing them. [Text] [AB091250 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Jan 84]

APPEAL TO EX-MINISTER--Kaduna, 10 Jan (NAN)--Former colleague of ex-Minister Dr Ibrahim Tahir at the Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, yesterday appealed to him to come out of hiding and give a full account of his public stewardship. An open letter signed by seven lecturers and a student said: "Dear Ibrahim, you have always taught about the worth of our indigenous moral values which includes public accountability, courage and personal honour, and we believe that all that the Federal Military Government wants you to come out and do is, come

out and clear your name." It said that Dr Tahir has always argued the importance of developing a strong political culture which could only be built on public accountability, probity and transparent honesty. It also said that besides the discomfort and anxiety he was causing his family and friends, "his physical attributes would make it impossible for him to hide for any length of time, or escape from the country." [Text] [AB101139 Lagos NAN in English 1112 GMT 10 Jan 84]

DIRECTORS FOR MAJOR COMPANIES--Lagos, 9 Jan (NAN)--The Federal Military Government has reinstated the former managing director of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), Mr F.R.A. Marinho, to his former position, a statement from Cabinet Office said in Lagos today. The statement further said that Mr Lawrence Amu, who is currently holding the position of the managing director of the NNPC, has been reverted to the substantive position he held as the general manager of the National Electric Power Authority (NEPA) before his appointment with the NNPC. The Federal Military Government has also appointed Group Capt Bernard Nimfa Banfa as the new managing director of the Nigeria Airways, while Alhaji Mohammed Bature would revert to the position he held in the corporation prior to his appointment as the managing director. All the appointments take immediate effect. [Text] [AB101155 Lagos NAN in English 0931 GMT 10 Jan 84]

PUNCH CRITICIZES APPOINTMENT--The PUNCH in its editorial says it is completely against the participation of the former secretary to the Federal Government and head of service, Liman Ciroma, in the military administration. The paper points out that his personal status, particularly his business connections with some of the discredited members of the former administration, will necessarily make his choice counterproductive. It adds that to bring him back into government at this point in time is a continuation of the old order. [Text] [AB101450 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Jan 84]

BENDEL GOVERNOR REINSTATES SECRETARIES--Benin, 7 Jan (NAN)--The Bendel military governor Brigadier Jeremiah Useni has ordered that local government secretaries removed from their post by the last administration "for reasons other than disciplinary" report to the acting head of service for clearance and posting. In a broadcast to the people of the state today in Benin Brig. Useni also announced the closure of the state electoral service commission and the redeployment of its staff. The military governor urged local government to aim at collecting enough revenue to pay their staff and depend less on the staff government. The brigadier announced the reversal of his administration to the 19 local government in the state as in the first scheduled of the suspended 1979 constitution. [sentence as received] He pledged the cooperation of his administration with the traditional institutions adding that the traditional institutions adding that the traditional rulers will always be consulted in matters affecting their institutions. The governor who described his mission to the state as that of ensuring "the greatest good for the greatest number" warned that his government would deal ruthlessly with hoarders adding that there would be no room for indiscipline in the public service. [Text] [AB080927 Lagos NAN in English 0843 GMT 8 Jan 84]

BENUE MILITARY GOVERNOR--Makurdi, 6 Jan (NAN)--The military governor of Benue, Brig John Atom Kpera, arrived in Makurdi yesterday to (?assume his duties). He was met at the Makurdi airport by the commander of the 31st Airborne Brigade of the Nigerian Army, Brig Sunday Adenihun; the state's head of civil service, Paul Osayi; permanent secretaries; and heads of the state's parastatals. Also at the airport were some members of the disbanded National Party of Nigeria (NAN). In a short address to newsmen, Brig Kpera urged all the people of the state, irrespective of their ethnic and religious affiliations to cooperate with him to ensure speedy development of the state. Meanwhile, the commander of the 31st Airborne Brigade, Nigerian Army, Makurdi, Brig Adenihun, yesterday confirmed that the former Benue governor, Mr Aperaku, had not reported himself to the police several hours after the expiration of the deadline he gave to all former political appointees in the state to do so. He told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) that his brigade had declared Mr Aku as "wanted man" and that "necessary steps" were being taken to ensure his arrest. The two deputy governors who served in the state between October 1979 and 31 December 1983, Isa Odoma and Sule Iyaji, as well as most of the former commissioners in the state during the period, have already surrendered themselves to police. [Text] [AB060958 Lagos NAN in English 0930 GMT 6 Jan 84]

TWO FORMER LEGISLATORS' PASSPORTS SEIZED--Two former legislators of the ousted civilian government, Alhaji Jalo Waziri and Mallam Sidi Ali, have had their passports seized by security officials at the Murtala Mohammed airport. Several other former legislators whose names were not disclosed were also known to have had their passports impounded on the orders of the Federal Military Government. At the scene of the seizure today, reports say that two international passports were recovered from Mallam Sidi Ali by security officials at the local terminal of the Murtala Mohammed airport while awaiting a flight to Kano. He finally complied with the orders of the security men who had earlier told him that they were acting on instructions. Mallam Sidi said that he did not consider himself a target of the military regime since he has been known to be one of the loudest critics of the last administration. He told newsmen later that he welcomed the military government because most of the men involved are men of integrity with a sense of mission to deliver the goods. He called on the present leaders to take a radical posture and do away with half measures, adding that culprits like the former inspector general of police should have been dismissed and not retired. [Text] [AB061035 Lagos International Service in English 0930 GMT 6 Jan 84]

CSO: 3400/433

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

BRIEFS

FISHING AGREEMENT--The ministers of fishing of the EEC have given the green light to Luxembourg following the conclusion of a fishing agreement with Sao Tome and Principe, which will allow 27 French tuna fishing boats to operate in the vicinity of these islands. In exchange for this freedom of access, the EEC will pay a fee of 180,000 ECU (1 ECU = \$0.90) annually to Sao Tome and Principe for investments in the fishing sector. Furthermore, the ship owners will pay a fee of 20 ECU per ton of tuna caught. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Nov 83 p 17] 5157

CSO: 3419/230

NATION MUST REPORTEDLY LIMIT LUXURY IMPORTS FOR FOOD SUFFICIENCY

Dakar TAKUSAAN in French 2-4 Dec 83 p 4

[Article by El Hadj Diop "Food Deficit: A Real Policy of Self-Sufficiency Requires Limiting Luxury Imports"]

[Excerpts] For the second time since August, Senegal has appealed for international food aid. Following a poor rainy season, the grain deficit has risen to 300,000 tons. With a good rainy season, about 1 million tons of grain are harvested. This year, the average rainfall was 110 mm in the wettest zones, and only a 10 mm in the driest areas. In some areas, the rain came earlier than predicted and then stopped, forcing the peasants to plant new seed two or three times.

According to an FAO [Food and Agriculture Organization] report, Senegal is probably "the one Sahelian country where the grain problem--characterized by a substantial deficit (230 to 570 thousand tons per year) during the last 10 years--is most severe."

Incontestably, the point has been reached where no real progress can be made without effective mobilization of material and human resources.

The plight of rural Senegal is tragic. It has become a commonplace to say so. Despite all the speeches on the priority that must be given to the needs of "our brave peasants," an analysis of the Sixth Plan clearly shows that the government has given marked preference to the urban sector. In fact, only 23.8 percent of all investment capital is dedicated to the primary sector, while one of the stated objectives of this plan, as well as of the economic and financial recovery plan, is to reduce the inequalities between the rural and urban sectors.

It is true that exogenous factors are in part responsible for the situation we are facing today: these scapegoat-factors are called "climatic conditions," "dire international economic crisis," "the very low price of agricultural products," etc.... All those are glib explanations. The flood of words serve no useful purpose. What is needed is action, immediate action. There are possibilities we must not fail to exploit (notably the inestimable potential of the Casamance and the River).

A policy of self-sufficiency requires that Senegal stop, reduce, or strictly limit its imports of luxury products, the sole purpose of which is to gratify the privileged few. We note in passing that people in the rural sector consume only 10 percent of all imports.

On the other hand, they spend 60 to 80 percent of their household income on food. "Without hard work there is not much to eat, and without much to eat there is no strength to work."

In 1980 Senegal imported Fr CFA 44 billion worth of food products, compared to Fr CFA 58 billion for oil imports. A goodly part of our export earnings went to pay for it.

A Sahelian country, Senegal is periodically confronted with large grain deficits. This deficit is all the more chronic because there exists today a growing disparity between food production and demographic growth. Our vulnerability to fluctuations in water availability accentuates the gravity of the situation, by making our agriculture very dependent on the amount of rainfall.

Extraversion of the Economy

Despite all the statements of good intentions, we have been seeing the acreage of grain cultivation declining in Senegal for several years.

In the case of millet, for example, the area cultivated in 1981/82 was 1.2 million hectares. That figure is now down to 991,000 hectares, a 17 percent decline which has at the same time been accompanied by a decline in yield from 800 kg per hectare to 600.

Such a situation is the result of shortfalls in seed and fertilizer. With regard to rice fields, the area under cultivation has declined from 73,000 hectares in 1981/82 to 68,000 in 1982/83, a 7 percent decline.

The Sixth Plan, however, called for a 5.4 percent per year average increase in the areas under cultivation.

Eliminating the food deficit will require giving greater priority to improvement and expansion of grain cultivation, as well as more attention to the war against parasites. In that connection, special attention must be paid to corn, which is indeed a multi-functional grain.

According to nutritional experts, it is practically possible to prepare all Senegalese traditional dishes from corn.

Because it can substitute for millet and rice, corn should play a fundamental part in our search for food self-sufficiency.

Another way to resorb the food deficit: recourse to international aid (this, unfortunately, is the road we follow most frequently). Senegal seems to have found here a vein to exploit without bothering itself in the least about the dangers that might result from it: the crumbling of national sovereignty, and sometimes the total destruction of the traditional cuisine.

MINISTER BUNDU ON NEED TO REDUCE SOVIET FISHING MONOPOLY

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3460, 5 Dec 83 pp 2845-46

[Text]

The Sierra Leone Government is anxious to reduce the Russian fishing monopoly and was looking for ways and means of how to do it, according to the Minister of Agriculture Dr. Abass Bundu. who was attending an FAO meeting in Rome, Italy. In an interview with *West Africa*, Dr. Bundu said during the meeting he established several contacts which he hoped would in the future help to develop his country's agriculture programme. He said he had lengthy discussions with US Secretary for agriculture, Mr. John Block, who expressed the US government's willingness to assist in Sierra Leone's agriculture programme, mainly fisheries, agriculture input, fertilisers etc. "There must be an end to this Russian monopoly, so assistance must be sought from elsewhere," said the minister.

Dr. Bundu said his talks with FAO officials centred on post-harvest loss reduction projects for Sierra Leone including a long-term project in establishing a post-

graduate course in post-harvesting at Njala. The minister said as a means of improving agriculture and as a matter of priority, his government would give concessions to investments in agriculture like machinery, chemicals etc. He said as part of his incentive programme, he hopes to persuade farmers to form the National Association of Farmers, an association that would serve as a pressure group to government. "No matter what we say, agriculture is important; if this association is formed it will be in direct contact with my ministry and the pressure it would exert on me, would make government realise the extent to which we must pay attention to improving agriculture," the minister said. Dr. Bundu said his government's recent bill for rice importation was more than \$35m. "We can use part of this kind of money to develop agricultural produce like cash crop which could in turn be exported for much needed foreign exchange," the minister said.

CSO: 3400/471

OPPOSITION SYMPOSIUM CALLS FOR APC OVERTHROW

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3461, 12 Dec 83 p 2907

[Text]

The recently-formed Popular Union of Sierra Leone Students (PUSS) in the United States, has recently ended a one-day symposium in Washington during which economic and political issues in Sierra Leone were widely discussed. One speaker, Mr. Tejan Macauley, observed that Sierra Leone can hardly show evidence of growth for the last 30 years in which her considerable mining resources had been exploited. He said "blackmarketing has blossomed so that today the economy is very much out of the control of the government". He said to change the economic policies of the government was to change the government itself.

Mr. Pious Foray, former editor of the banned *Tablet* newspaper, called for unity as a vehicle for effective social change in Sierra Leone adding that the APC government has remained in power through the sheer exploitation of the disunity of the people. "In unity the aspirations of the people

become focused, their desires assume purpose and their efforts produce results," he said. The leader of the London-based Sierra Leone Alliance Movement (SLAM), Mr. Ambrose Ganda, said participants at the symposium cannot talk about change if they do not think first of how to remove those obstacles to change. "The realistic view in this matter," he said, "is that the APC must be overthrown by all means possible . . . and since it is clear that (change) cannot be done by constitutional means, we have to create the means for ourselves." The symposium, also in a final resolution, condemned the political violence in Pujehun and attacked the government for acting with "blatant irresponsibility" over such a crucial issue. Other speakers at the symposium included Mr. Hindolo Trye, also of the banned *Tablet* newspaper, Mr. Th George, Mr. Abu Kamara, Richard M'bayo and Bamidele Thompson.

CSO: 3400/473

MARAMPA MINING COMPANY WORKERS PROTEST

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3461, 12 Dec 83 p 2906

[Text] The peace and quiet of the Marampa Iron Ore Mining Company was recently shattered when workers at the mines arrested and paraded their administrative manager, Mr Ian Gordon, to the centre of Lunsar town where he was stripped naked and presented to the Lunsar public as a "thief of workers' money," writes a special correspondent in Lunsar.

The workers had wanted to take Mr Gordon to the Shell filling station where he would have been lashed on his bare back but for the intervention of the paramount chief, Bai Koblo Queen the Second, and the police, he might have been beaten to death.

The grievances of the workers were said to include their total dissatisfaction with the administration of Mr Gordon, the Chief Security Officer, Sallu Bangura, and the Senior Supervisor, Mr Koroma. They claimed that these officers were always working against their interest. The workers accused the accounts section of tampering with their salaries and overtime pay and said they would only get back to work provided the three officers were not allowed to return to the mines and should be suspended from office, immediately. At a meeting with the protesters, the Managing Director, Mr Abdul Khanu, protested that the workers had "flagrantly violated" the Joint Industrial Council Trade Agreement which requires workers to put in 21 days notice before taking strike action. Professor Kanu further said "that he was most unhappy about the manner in which his Administrative Manager was treated." Mr Gordon has now cleared out of the mines and he is back in Freetown. It has really been a sad episode for those concerned with the interest of the newly activated mines and there are those who believe the whole thing was perfectly timed in order to get rid of Mr Gordon, who is the most qualified Sierra Leonean on the staff of the company.

Meanwhile, the Chamber of Mines had strongly protested at the treatment of Mr Ivan Gordon. A delegation from the Chamber headed by their president, Mr D.J.S. Fraser, who is also resident director and consultant of the Sierra Rutile Company has called on the Minister for Mines, Mr Hassan Gbassay Khanu, to lodge a protest to cabinet and to ask for among other things, Mr Gordon's protection and an immediate investigation into the affair. It is strongly rumoured in Freetown that Mr Gordon, who did not see eye-to-eye with a senior African director of the board, may have been the victim of a carefully-planned plot of which the said director may have had foreknowledge, to humiliate the administrative manager and call for his removal from the mine.

BRIEFS

REFUGEES IN LIBERIA ADVISED TO LEAVE--The Liberian Minister of National Defence has strongly advised all Sierra Leoneans, claiming to be refugees living on the Liberian-Sierra Leonean border, to return to their respective towns and villages in Sierra Leone. A special announcement from the Ministry of Defence signed by Army Chief of Staff, Lt-Gen. Henry Dunbar, said the situation in the Pujehun district has returned to normal with the Sierra Leone army in full control. The announcement added that it was in the interest of those Sierra Leoneans claiming to be refugees to return to their respective towns. He called on all Sierra Leonean refugees still living on the Liberian border to cooperate and depart immediately. The announcement further warned that anyone harbouring Sierra Leonean refugees in Liberia or assisting them to cross into the country illegally will be doing so against the law of the country and thus bear the full penalty of the law. The Minister of Defence views this matter with utmost importance and requests the cooperation of all parties concerned, the announcement concluded. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3461, 12 Dec 83 p 2906]

CSO: 3400/473

SOMALIA

BRIEFS

ISRAELI MILITARY PRESENCE--An official of the Western Somali Liberation Front (WSLF) has charged Ethiopia with collaborating with Israel in fighting the "Arab freedom fighters." Omer Ahmed Ali, chairman of the foreign relations office of that organization, charged that high Israeli and Ethiopian officials met secretly to discuss the imminent resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries. According to Omer Ahmed Ali, cornered "from the south, east and north by the zeal of Arab freedom fighters," Ethiopia had decided now "in order to impose its colonialism upon them, to call upon Israeli experience." "Some 3,000 Israeli experts, some of them claiming to be tourists or businessmen, are in Ethiopia and supervise military training in the camps in Hadha-Gala and Shinile in Dire-Dawa Province," he claimed. "Some 5,000 rebels who will be used to destabilize the Sudanese regime are among the trainees." It is believed in Mogadiscio diplomatic circles that Israeli involvement in Ethiopia is the result of blackmail involving the fate of the black Jewish communist (the Falashas) who live in Gondar, in Begemdir Province, which borders the Sudan. The Falashas, who were very close to Haile Selassie, the former Ethiopian emperor, are among the communities which have been most persecuted by the current regime and fighting units of this community, according to the same sources, have joined the Tiger Liberation Front. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Nov 83 p 24] 5157

ETHIOPIAN DEFECTOR--The Soviet Union has military bases in the Dahlak Archipelago near the Erythrean coast, in the Red Sea, particularly in Noca Island, said a defecting Ethiopian officer at a press conference in Mogadiscio. Capt Alumu Bakele commanded the crew of an Ethiopian P-202 patrol boat which sought asylum in Berbera port and was granted political asylum by the authorities. The Ethiopian officer charged the Soviets and the East Germans with cooperating with the junta in power in Addis Ababa on the "extermination of the Ethiopian masses." He explained that for the past 2 years he had served in Massaua and that he wanted to quit in order not to continue to contribute an "insufferable repression" in Ethiopia. He was able to escape from Assab with his patrol boat in the course of naval exercises, he specified. Captain Bakele, 32 years old, trained at the Livorno Naval Academy (Italy) from 1971 to 1975 and studied for 1 year at the Leningrad Naval Academy in 1981. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Nov 83 p 22] 5157

CSO: 3419/230

JOHANNESBURG RADIO HAILS MOZAMBIQUE COOPERATION AGREEMENT

MB101640 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Station commentary: "A Pattern for Southern Africa"]

[Text] The cooperation agreements that have been announced between South Africa and Mozambique could signal a breakthrough that goes beyond improved relations between the two countries, with implications for the whole of southern Africa. The regional significance lies at two levels. Firstly, the agreements are the manifestation of the renewed drive in which leading Western countries are actively participating to help establish and strengthen a grouping of moderate states devoted to the stability and economic progress of the region. Secondly, they provide the outlines of a pattern for achieving those goals of development and stability.

Mozambique has for some time been making more friendly approaches to the West. Under the combined pressures of economic disintegration and revolutionary internal opposition, Marxist radicalism has slowly been making way for policies of rapprochement with states able and willing to help where the Soviet (?mentors) have failed. In response, the United States and Portugal have been especially active in renewing contacts, and Washington recently healed the diplomatic breach by appointing a new ambassador in Maputo. For the United States, Mozambique is a potential starting point for achieving its southern African objective of a bloc of stable, viable countries capable of withstanding Soviet pressures. At the center of its strategy, administration spokesmen have pointed out, is an acceptance by the countries of two fundamental principles: that violence and subversion across borders cannot be tolerated; and that development depends on actively seeking cooperation across those borders. That, again, requires the close involvement of South Africa.

It is at this point that South Africa's own objectives in southern Africa coincide precisely with those of the United States. Pretoria has repeatedly stated that it seeks a cooperative dispensation with its neighbors, and that it is prepared to apply its own considerable resources to that development. It has spelled out the advantages of cooperation, and projects which benefit all parties. Cahora Bassa is a striking example.

But it has also pointed out that such a dispensation can only come about if all adhere to a policy of good neighborliness and refrain from activities such as

giving aid to revolutionary movements. Given such a commitment, the agreements that have been concluded between South Africa and Mozambique open up exciting prospects. The Pretoria-Maputo accord shows the way. It followed through, and with the support being offered by the Western world, it would provide a pattern that could transform southern Africa.

CSO: 3400/506

SOUTH AFRICA

FREEDOM PARTY CHAIRMAN URGES EXECUTIVE MEETING

MB101450 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] The national chairman of the Freedom Party, Mr (Kiwitz), has called on the party leader, Mr (Julies) to convene an executive meeting of provincial leaders as soon as possible so that the party may put its house in order, as he expresses it.

Mr (Kiwitz) said in an interview that with the numerous resignations of senior office bearers, who subsequently joined the Labor Party, the Freedom Party was nearing its end. If his call did not receive the urgent attention it deserved, he would have no choice but to resign as well.

Mr (Julies) has said in response to this that he originally intended to call a national executive meeting for the 21st of this month, but later felt that this would be a waste of time. He said that he had now set aside the 18th of next month for the party's annual congress. This is the second attempt to hold the congress. The Transvaal was to have organized the first gathering, but postponed it after urging the party leadership to put its affairs in order.

Mr (Julies) said that an election in May, as requested by the Labor Party, was impracticable. He had suggested instead to the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Heunis, that there should be an election for members of the colored house of representatives during the last quarter of this year.

CSO: 3400/506

SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

FOREIGN MINISTER, BELGIAN AMBASSADOR MEET--The Belgian ambassador to Swaziland, Mr Louis de Clerck, today called on the minister for foreign affairs, Mr R.V. Dlamini, and discussed matters of mutual interest between the two countries. During their discussions, the Belgian ambassador presented the minister with some documents regarding the proposed consulate between Swaziland and Belgium from the Belgian Kingdom. Mr de Clerck also revealed that Tibiyo taka Ngwane approached a Belgian company to make a feasibility study on meat production in Swaziland. The Belgian company has already completed the feasibility study and is now preparing a joint venture for an integrated agro-industrial project. The Belgian ambassador also expressed his hopes that the Southern African Development Coordination Conference meeting in Lusaka, in February, would give him an opportunity to discuss the already mentioned projects. In reply, the minister for foreign affairs said the opening of the Belgian consulate in Swaziland would make for smooth coordination between the two countries. The Belgian ambassador hopes to meet the 17 mathematics and science Belgian teachers presently working in some of the country's schools. [Text] [MB101938 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 10 Jan 84]

CSO: 3400/511

DROUGHT PROBLEMS, FOOD SUPPLIES REPORTED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3462, 19-26 Dec 83 p 2970

[Text]

Affected in places by the drought which has stricken the whole of West Africa, Upper Volta is expecting a "poor, but not catastrophic" harvest this year, according to economic sources in Ouagadougou. However, the food situation could be very serious in some regions due to the problem of supplying them and regional disparities in rainfall.

Rainfall this year was about 30 per cent lower overall than the average for the last ten years. But the northern and western areas bordering on Mali and Niger have been worse hit by drought, in some cases receiving just 50 per cent of the ten-year average. Cereal production will therefore be low and grazing land poor.

Nationally, the production of millet and sorghum is expected to reach 1.16m. tonnes, lower than the last two years but considered "sufficient overall" by knowledgeable sources in Ouagadougou. Although there will be shortages, the new government has not immediately appealed for massive international aid, as in past years, but has formed a solidarity fund to which all Voltaics are invited to contribute cash or cereals.

The European Development Fund, under an earlier agreement, is to finance 30,000 tonnes of base cereals to the National Cereals Office stock, which is currently some 17,000 tonnes. Another 6,000 has been asked of the EDF, 4-5,000 tonnes from the US and 3,000 from Japan. The overall cereals deficit has been difficult to even the government to calculate. It was first estimated at 409,000 tonnes, then 240,000, and finally 117,000 tonnes.

The major task for the new regime will probably be the supply of foodstuffs to the rural areas, such as the Yatenga, near the Mali border, and the Kouroumba, near Niger. The large population in these areas is mostly in isolated settlements.

Another problem may be the attitude of traders to the revolutionary authorities; if the official prices are low and enforced, traders might simply refuse to distribute, some sources fear. In theory, the Committee for the Defence of the Revolution now fulfill the intermediate role between OFNACER and the consumer.

CSO: 3400/484

UPPER VOLTA

BRIEFS

FRANCE, CRTO AID AGREEMENT--On 5 January 1984, a loan agreement sponsored by the Aid and Cooperation Fund was signed between the French Government and the Ouagadougou Regional Center for Remote-Sensing, CRTO. The agreement was signed by Jean-Pierre Ouedraogo, director general of the center, on behalf of the chairman of the regional management committee of the CRTO and Jean (Mulao), head of the French cooperation mission, on behalf of the minister delegate to the minister for external relations in charge of cooperation and development. This loan agreement for 2.7 million francs, that is 135 million CFA francs, represents the third installment of the financial support given by the fund toward the training and assistance to users of the Ouagadougou Center for Remote-Sensing. The French ministry in charge of cooperation and development had in 1981 given a first installment of 2.3 million francs, that is 115 million CFA francs, while in 1982 it gave it a second installment of 2.5 million francs, that is 125 million CFA francs. [Excerpt] [AB101515 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 9 Jan 84]

CSO: 3419/310

GOVERNMENT SHOULD CONSIDER INCREASING TRADE WITH SOUTH AFRICA

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 29 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] The Government should review the present policy on imports and consider increasing trade with South Africa to reduce queues of essential commodities, Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ) chairman, Mr Timothy Walamba said in Kitwe yesterday.

Mr Walamba also called on the Party and its government to stop protecting local industries which had let the nation down despite receiving assistance for many years.

Opening a quarterly MUZ Supreme Council meeting at Katilungu House, Mr Walamba said goods must now be bought from the nearest and cheapest sources.

The meeting was attended for the first time by newly elected members of Parliament representing mine areas. Mr David Nkhata (Kantanshi), Mr Joel Mvula (Nkana) and Mr Leonard Mpundu (Roan).

He said that there was a serious shortage of essential commodities in the country because parastatal and private manufacturing companies had failed to satisfy demand.

While it was true that some of the country's economic problems were beyond its control "it is also true that in the majority of cases they are of our own making."

"We are a landlocked country and shall remain so forever. Much as we have to help our brothers and sisters still under racist regimes, this should not be at the expense of our own people," Mr Walamba said.

There was no need to continue with protectionist policies which did not benefit the common man who was at the centre of all activities.

He said the mining industry, too, would continue to be Zambia's nucleus of economic well being and must therefore be allowed to continue importing machinery and spare parts using the cheapest and shortest routes.

"I am aware of the good intention in this policy of protecting our local industries and progressive disengagement in trade with the racists. But in

both cases we have either killed the industries which we intended to protect or we are following a policy without the full support of the people," he said.

Although local manufacturers of goods were being protected, they had not reciprocated by putting out cheaper goods.

"I know I am going to be called names by those who pretend to be patriots and yet they are political flyweights and counter revolutionaries. I am merely expressing the wishes of those I lead because ideologies are for politicians and can never feed the nation," Mr Walamba said.

While it was appreciated that the party and its government had done a lot for the country, "none of us is going to be proud of these achievements when our children go to school without shoes because they are not available in the shops even when we can afford them."

"Indeed who is going to be proud of our hospitals when our sick children are going to sleep on filthy hospital beds because there is a shortage of soap in the country?" Mr Walamba asked.

The MUZ chairman also called on the MPs to work hand-in-hand with the union in ensuring that conditions of service were improved.

Miners had in the past been let down by MPs who had failed to represent them but instead preoccupied themselves with personal businesses.

Addressing the miners, Mr Nkhata pledged that he would continue to support demands by miners to have a public holiday declared in memory of miners who perished in the Mufulira mine disaster.

Mr Nkhata who is a former miner, said that it pained him to see miners going for work on public holidays, for no extra pay while other workers stayed at home.

Mr Myula said that he would fight the tendency of asking the common man to tighten his belt while leaders were "loosening theirs."

He said he would work for social justice because he believed that leaders who were afraid of trade unions and the Press were men and women who had committed crimes against the people.

CSO: 3400/483

ZCCM TO SHIP 80 PERCENT OF METALS THROUGH DAR ES SALAAM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Dec 83 p 4

[Article by Brown Lenga]

[Text] Starting from next month the Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) will ship 80 percent of its metals through Dar es Salaam, it was agreed here yesterday.

A one-day meeting of the Tanzania-Zambia transport coordinating committee decided that ZCCM would send 38,000 tonnes of all metals through the port.

General manager of the Tanzania National Shipping Company (Nasaco) Mr Chriswell Simfukwe said after the meeting the decision was made because delegates were satisfied that there had been a major improvement in the transport system of Tazara, Zambia-Tanzania Road Services and Tanzania Harbours Authority.

At the moment, ZCCM is reportedly transporting 57 per cent of its metal through Dar es Salaam port while the rest is shipped through the South African port of East London.

Last June ZCCM ferried 32,550 tonnes of its products through the Tanzanian port and 20,150 went through East London.

In July, Dar es Salaam was allocated 32,500 tonnes while East London had 21,700 tonnes. The following month Dar es Salaam received 28,000 tonnes and East London had 18,200 tonnes.

Tazara, a source of concern for Zambian importers and ex-

porters, had improved after the acquisition of German-made locomotives.

Tazara general manager Major-General Charles Nyirenda complained two months ago that ZCCM had been defying a Zambian directive to transport its cargo through Dar es Salaam, thus making Tazara non-profitable.

The committee noted that there were still delays in the transfer of funds from Zambia to clearing and forwarding agents needed to maintain a smooth flow of cargo.

Mr Simfukwe appealed to Zambian importers and exporters to rectify the situation.

The meeting was attended by representatives from Zambia Railways, Tazara, the ZTRS, Tanzania Harbours Authority,

Zambia National Clearing and Forwarding Company, Zambia Metal Marketing Corporation, ZCCM and Nasaco.

Others came from the banks of Zambia and Tanzania, the Zambian high commission, the Zambia Copper Industry Bureau Services based in Dar es Salaam and an official from the Tanzania high commission in Lusaka.

The committee meets every three months to review performance and problems in the transport sector. It last met in Lusaka last September.

BOZ ECONOMIST PREDICTS BRIGHT FUTURE FOR SMALL-SCALE SECTOR

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 29 Dec 83 p 3

[Text]

A BANK of Zambia economist has predicted a bright future of sustained growth and development for the small scale sector once the Central Bank's credit guarantee department becomes operational, hopefully next year.

Under the scheme, the bank shall be guaranteeing loans not only to small scale industries but also to small farmers.

It shall also operate an export guarantee scheme and shall refinance loans granted to small scale industries and small scale farmers.

In an article published in the latest issue of *Zambanker*, the house journal of the BOZ, the economist, Mr Felix Kani, says that the only way the flow of credit can be increased to the small scale sector is through the implementation of the proposed credit guarantee scheme.

The scheme has been formulated by the BOZ, discussed with all banks, including the Development Bank of Zambia (DBZ). Their preliminary reaction welcomed the principle behind the introduction of the scheme.

Mr Kani says that further small farmers. By refinancing such loans, liquidity problems of banks shall, to a certain extent, be minimised because under the scheme, banks can borrow from the BOZ for on-

lending to this sector.

Once this has been implemented, credit can be expected to start flowing in relatively adequate measures and the small scale sector may be set on the path to sustained growth and development.

"Therefore, it is only desirable to present to Parliament the Bank of Zambia amendment Bill for enactment by the end of this year or by the beginning of next year. All is set.

The small scale sector is ready, the banks are ready, Bank of Zambia too is more than ready. The sky is therefore the limit for the small scale sector in 1984 and the years to come," says Mr Kani. discussions have been held with banks and their reaction will be taken into account when finalising the scheme for publication.

"It is hoped that the government will present a Bill to amend the Bank of Zambia Act so that the Bank can be empowered to operate the scheme. The Small Scale Industries Department at the Bank of Zambia has been renamed Credit Guarantee Department because it shall undertake the functions of guaranteeing loans not only to small scale industries but also to small scale agriculture says Mr Kani.

It shall also operate an export guarantee scheme and shall refinance loans granted to Small Scale Industries and

INDECO GROUP'S PROFIT IN 1983 LESS THAN IN 1982

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Dec 83 p 1

[Text]

THE Indeco Group of companies made a profit of only K11.5 million this year as against K32.3 million made last year largely as a result of heavy losses incurred by its Kafue-based subsidiary Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia (NCZ).

Indeco chairman Mr James Mapoma, who is Zimco director-general, said in Lusaka yesterday had NCZ not incurred losses to the tune of K17.4 million, in its first full year of commercial operations, Indeco would have achieved about the same profit as that of last year.

He said this when he addressed the Indeco annual general meeting at Indeco House.

The "very reduced profit" for this financial year ending March 31, 1983, had however been achieved against a background of continuing world-wide recession.

Under this situation, Zambia's foreign exchange problems continued unabated. The prices of both imported and local raw materials rose tremendously.

Everywhere industries were facing economic and production difficulties.

"In spite of all this", Mr Mapoma said "the Indeco group of companies has done credibly well, because without the huge losses incurred by NCZ, the group could have turned a profit at least similar to the one achieved last year."

He said the problems which NCZ was facing were being rectified. But it would take a long time before the remedial measures would have "salutary effects" on the company's performance.

With regard to the performance of the other members of the group Mr Mapoma noted a "great general improvement".

Whereas there were 13 loss-makers last year, there were only nine in the period under review.

This meant that four of the loss-makers had improved and joined the "profit-making members".

"This therefore, brings to 25 the number of profit-makers out of 34 companies in our group," Mr Mapoma said.

Despite the serious operational constraints he had outlined, such as shortage of foreign exchange and others, the affected companies maintained their production and in some cases improved upon their previous year's.

They continued to provide the public with essential commodities "at relatively cheaper prices than the imported equivalents".

Later, during a luncheon with Indeco chief executives, Mr Mapoma congratulated Zambia Steel and Building Supplies general manager Mr Sam Chalwe, whose company made the highest profit.

With K6.88 million ZSBS made more than half of the overall profit gained by the whole of the group.

BRIEFS

GDR CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT--Zambia and the German Democratic Republic (GDR) yesterday signed a programme on cultural and scientific cooperation for 1983-85 period. The programme, which covers the cooperation in the fields of education, science and broadcasting information, is meant to improve the cultural and social life of the people of the two countries. Acting Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Gibson Chigaga, who signed for Zambia, said the Government valued the cordial relationship that exists between the two countries. He said the GDR had been very responsive to cementing the relationship between the two countries and called for a further step in this direction to ensure that the agreements made are fruitful. [Excerpt] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 24 Dec 83 p 5]

REVOKATION OF MALAWIAN REFUGEES' ORDERS--President Kaunda has pardoned all Malawian exiles who were recently served with deportation orders on grounds that their continued stay in the country was inimical to the public interest. Dr Kaunda explained at yesterday's Press conference at State House that he had revoked the refugees' deportation orders purely on humanitarian grounds. "I exercised leniency on the Malawians concerned because I found it difficult to determine what would happen to them if they returned to Malawi," he said, adding that this was all he was prepared to say on the issue. But he stressed that his decision was not a criticism of the action taken by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Frederick Chomba, who served the deportation orders on the refugees. He said the minister had taken the action in good faith and with the interests of the nation in mind. A group of Malawian exiles complained to ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL last month that the government's decision to deport them was unfair because the Malawian government would detain them on return. The exiles claimed that what shocked them even more was that even their children who were born in Zambia and were, therefore, Zambians by virtue of their birth had been served with deportation orders or were on the deportation list. Each refugee served with a deportation order was given 48 hours in which to leave the country but none left. [Excerpt] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 23 Dec 83 p 1]

ECONOMIC PROSPECTS 'GLOOMY'--Zambia's economic prospects still look gloomy because of the dwindling foreign exchange and sky-rocketing prices of goods, Minister of Commerce and Industry Mr Leonard Subulwa has said. Addressing the first annual dinner of the revived Livingstone Chamber of Commerce and Industry at Musi-o-Tunya Inter-Continental hotel, Mr Subulwa said the state of the economy had not improved even a bit. "Let us not deceive ourselves that a breakthrough is near because we are far from that since our industries and

shops are in a sad state," the minister told the businessmen. Overdependence on imported raw materials and hysterical price increases of goods were not doing the economy any good apart from causing misery and enriching the few greedy on a short term basis. He called on manufacturers to liaise with his ministry on the pricing system and the methods of breaking away from the foreign exchange constraint. Mr Subulwa warned that manufacturers who depend on foreign exchange for raw materials would continue to operate below capacity because for a long time Zambia would not have enough foreign exchange.-- ZANA [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Dec 83 p 7]

EEC PROVIDES ADDITIONAL LOAN--The European Economic Community (EEC) has given Zambia an additional K5.7 million loan for development projects, a spokesman announced in Lusaka yesterday. This brings to K64 million total support from the European Development Fund for Zambia's Lome II indicative programme. The decision to increase Zambia's aid was taken after the mid-term review of appropriations under the fifth European Development Fund of the Second Lome convention. The interest rate for this special loan is one percent with repayment to spread over 40 years and ten years deferral. Zambia has benefited from a special loan of K64 million for the rehabilitation of Zambia's mining industry and an allocation of about K20 million for regional projects of advantage to Zambia. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Dec 83 p 7]

BELGIAN DEBT RESCHEDULING AGREEMENT--Belgium has rescheduled about K6.4 million Zambian debts arising from commercial contracts and financial credits, according to a statement released by the Belgian embassy in Lusaka yesterday. The rescheduling is contained in a bilateral agreement signed between Zambia and Belgium in Brussels on December 1. The agreement is part of the implementation of the decision taken by the Paris Club in May for the rescheduling of Zambian debts by a number of Western countries. The K6.4 million owed to Belgium is now to be repaid over a period starting in December 1988 and ending in June 1993. The Belgium government hopes the rescheduling will "support and encourage the Zambian Government in its sincere efforts to tackle the economic problems facing the country." [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Dec 83 p 1]

REFUGEES ENTER NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE--About 2,000 Angolan refugees running away from the war-torn southern Angolan have crossed into Zambia at Chavuma in the North-Western Province. Regional immigration officer, Mr Simon Sitwala, confirmed that there were 1,666 refugees at Chavuma and Zambezi by Monday. The refugees are fleeing southern Angola where MPLA forces are fighting South African-backed UNITA rebels of Jonas Savimbi. South African troops have also invaded the country allegedly in pursuit of SWAPO fighters. Mr Sitwala said the Ministry of Home Affairs and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees had been informed about the new influx of Angolans. Early this month, about 300 refugees who crossed into Zambia were repatriated to Luanda. Eight UBZ buses ferried the refugees from Mwinilunga through Solwezi to Lusaka where they boarded a plane to the Angolan capital. More than 600 Angolans were repatriated from the Ndola airport. They had entered Zambia through the North-Western Province in November because of the fighting between the insurgents and MPLA troops. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Dec 83 p 1]

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